



MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

---

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.  
FOR THE YEAR 1962.

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**GWYN ROCYN JONES,**

*M.A., M.D., B.Chir., D.P.H.,*

County Medical Officer,

CAMBRIA HOUSE,

CAERLEON,

NEWPORT, MON.





Portion of an Exhibit at a Health Exhibition



*The General Waiting Room at the New Blaina Clinic*





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## PREFACE.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

It is my honour and pleasure to present my Annual Report as County Medical Officer for Monmouthshire for the Year 1962.

Once again the mid-year estimated population showed an increase over the previous year, the increase being 6,400. The crude live birth rate increased from 17.85 to 18.17 per 1,000 population and the death rate decreased from 12.49 to 11.89 per 1,000 population. Infant mortality showed a decrease from 27.97 to 25.02 per 1,000 live births. Perinatal mortality was reduced from 39.9 per 1,000 total live and still-births in 1961 to 38.85 in 1962.

Notification of measles dropped to the small number of 140 and there were no deaths from the disease.

36 cases of acute Poliomyelitis were notified with one death, and special reference is made to this later in this report.

During the early part of 1962 the incidence of Smallpox in the adjoining County of Glamorganshire occasioned much activity in this County with regard to vaccination against the disease and this also is referred to later in the report.

I should like to express my thanks to the members of the County Health Committee for their help and support which is always prompt and enthusiastic and also to the staff of my Department, but not forgetting other Departments of the Council. I am grateful also for the co-operation of the Consultants and staff of Hospitals and other organisations with which my Department comes into contact.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

G. ROCYN JONES.  
County Medical Officer.

Cambria House,  
Caerleon, Mon.

December, 1963.





## THE STAFF OF THE MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

### COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

G. Rocyn Jones, M.A., M.D., B.Chir., D.P.H.

Health Department, Cambria House, Caerleon, Newport, Mon.

Tel. Newport 65431.

### DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

William Panes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

### CONSULTANT MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF:

J. T. Rice Edwards, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Surgical). (Ceased 9-4-62).

D. E. M. Sturdy, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S. (Surgical). (Commenced 16-4-62).

G. W. Hoare, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Ophthalmic).

D. N. Rocyn Jones, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. (Orthopaedic).

D. B. Sutton, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Ear, Nose and Throat).

R. Vaughan-Jones, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., F.R.C.S. (Ophthalmic).

Professor A. G. Watkins, M.D., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.

(Heart and Rheumatic).

M. L. Insley, M.D., Ch.B. (Geriatric).

Nora L. Keevil, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.O.G. (Obstetrics),

D. F. V. Johnston, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch. (Child Psychiatric).

David Thomas, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.M. (Child Psychiatric).

### DISTRICT AND AREA MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH:

Rhymney U.D.C.	}	Area No. 1	M. J. Donelan, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Tredegar U.D.C.			
Bedwellty U.D.C.		Area No. 2	R. A. Hoey, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Abercarn U.D.C.	}	Area No. 3	H. V. M. Jones, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Mynyddislwyn U.D.C.			
Ebbw Vale U.D.C.		Area No. 4	Thomas Stephens, M.C., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Nantyglo & Blaina U.D.C.	}	Area No. 5	J. Walters Bowen, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Abertillery U.D.C.			
Magor & St. Mellons R.D.C.	}	Area No. 6	K. P. Giles, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Bedwas & Machen U.D.C.			
Risca U.D.C.			
Pontypool U.D.C.	}	Area No. 7	F. J. Hallinan, M.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Blaenavon U.D.C.			
Cwmbran U.D.C.	}	Area No. 8	Hywel G. Jenkins, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Caerleon U.D.C.			
Chepstow U.D.C.	}	Area No. 9	E. N. Dowell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Chepstow R.D.C.			
Monmouth Borough			
Monmouth R.D.C.			
Abergavenny Borough	}	Area No. 10	Sadie M. R. James, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc., D.P.H.
Abergavenny R.D.C.			
Usk U.D.C., Pontypool R.D.C.			

**SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH:**

Rhiannon Morgan, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
 Esther Hughes Rees, M.B., B.Ch.

**SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER FOR MENTAL HEALTH:**

Mary E. Cochrane-Dyet, M.B., Ch.B.

**ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER FOR MENTAL HEALTH.**

V. A. Wills, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M. D.P.H. (Commenced 1-8-62).

**ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS:**

Mary Rose MacQuillan, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.  
 A. Joan Lewis, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
 Margaret C. Jenkins, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
 Mary Stewart, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.  
 Mary Ll. Williams, M.B., B.Ch., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.  
 Cicely Waters, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., R.C.P.S.  
 Lilian J. Powell, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc.  
 Elfreda Alice Davies, M.B., B.Ch.  
 Glenys G. Trenhaile, L.M.S.S.A.  
 Nano Joyce Sumption, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc. (Wales). (Resigned 31-10-62).  
 William L. P. Gould, T.D., L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.),  
 Margaret May Salmon, M.B., B.Ch., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.  
 Kenneth E. Howells, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.  
 Ann Thomas, M.B., B.Ch., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.  
 Arthur Trenhaile, L.M.S.S.A.  
 Peter N. Kersley, M.B., B.S., D.Obst.R.C.O.G. (Temporary). (Part-time, ceased 31-7-62).  
 Ida C. Burn, L.R.C.P.I. & L.M., L.R.C.S.I. & L.M. (Temp.). (Part-time, ceased 6-7-62).  
 Rosemary C. Morris, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Temp.). (Part-time, ceased 31-3-62).  
 Agnes M. Hood, M.B., B.Ch. (Temp.). (Part-time, ceased 31-7-62).

**SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER:**

E. F. J. Sumner, L.D.S., R.C.S.

**ASSISTANT DENTAL OFFICERS:**

J. C. Morley, L.D.S.  
 Greta McHarg, L.D.S.  
 W. S. Hazell, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Part-time).  
 D. J. Coughlin.  
 R. V. Clarke, L.R.C.P. & L.D.S. (Ed.). (Ceased 28-2-62).  
 Maureen F. E. Vaughan Jones, L.D.S.  
 Ruth G. Phillips, B.D.S.

## COUNTY HEALTH INSPECTOR :

H. C. Bird, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.H.

## ADDITIONAL COUNTY HEALTH INSPECTOR :

C. A. Lewis, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.H.

## COUNTY AMBULANCE OFFICER :

H. Price.

## DEPUTY COUNTY AMBULANCE OFFICER :

Edgar Davies.

## MEDICAL COMFORTS OFFICER AND EQUIPMENT OFFICER :

Idris Williams.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF HEALTH VISITORS :

Miss E. Morgan, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

## HEALTH EDUCATION ORGANISER.

Miss L. M. Tristram, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

## ASSISTANT HEALTH EDUCATION ORGANISER.

Miss N. E. Wibberley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Combined with Assistant Superintendent of Health Visitors.

## ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF HEALTH VISITORS :

Miss N. E. Wibberley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Commenced 1-10-61).  
(Combined with Assistant Health Education Organiser).

## HEALTH EDUCATION LECTURER TO O.A.P. CLUBS.

M. Gilford, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Temp. Commenced 1-10-62).

## JOINT SUPERVISORS OF MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING :

Miss I. Prosser, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss E. Jeffries, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. C. P. Banton, S.R.N., S.C.M.

## ORGANISER OF HOME HELPS.

Mrs. M. V. Hughes.

## ASSISTANT ORGANISERS OF HOME HELPS :

Mrs. Nesta Powell.

Mrs. D. A. Dickinson.

Mrs. Mary Rees (Commenced 1-4-62).

**MORAL WELFARE OFFICER :**

Miss G. A. Knight, S.R.N., S.C.M.

**COUNTY CHIROPODIST.**

T. G. Dowdeswell-Childs, M.Ch.S.

**SPEECH THERAPISTS :**

Mrs. U. E. Billingham, L.C.S.T., (R.M.A.).

Miss Patricia Powell, L.C.S.T., (R.M.A.).

Mrs. A. M. Price (née James). L.C.S.T. (R.M.A.)

Miss V. E. Collins, L.C.S.T. (R.M.A.).

**ORTHOPTISTS :**

Miss L. M. Peak, D.B.O. (Commenced 1-1-62).

Mrs. Margaret Jones (nee Ericson). D.B.O. (Part-time, on Regional Hospital Board Staff).

**TEACHER OF THE DEAF :**

Miss Audrey Guy.

**LADY HEALTH VISITORS :**

Bowen, A. M.

Camm, B. M.

Camm, E. M.

Cooper, M. J.

Curtis, C. M. (Commenced 8-7-62).

Davies, E. M.

Delahaye, M.

Edwards, E. M.

Edwards, M.

Elias, M.

Fraser, E.

Giles, M. R.

Gilford, M. (Retired May, 1962).

Golding, G. I.

Harvey, B.

Hockaday, S.

Holland J.

Jackson, J. P.

James, E. N.

Jones, A.

Jones, D. E.

Jones, B.

Jones, M. J.

Jones, M. W. (nee Dredge).

Jukes, M. S.

Kavanagh, P. G.

(Retired 30-6-62).

Lewis, M.

Lewis, R.

Markland, S. M.

(Commenced 9-11-62)

Meyrick, J.

Morgan, C.

Morgan, G. J.

Neve, E. E.

Pease, M. W. (Commenced 3-9-62).

Powell, E. (Commenced 3-9-62).

Pulsford, M.

Reade, K.

Rogers, G. M.

Rowlands, L. M.

Simms, C. D.

Smith, H. M.

Sparkes, E. I.

Stevens, S. L.

Stinchcombe, N. G.

Thomsett, A. T.

Walters, M.

Walters, W. I.

Wilcox, D. G.

Williams, N.

Williams, S. E. M.

(Resigned 7-9-62).

Wixey, N. A.

Wright, O. P.

**ORTHOPAEDIC SISTER :**

Miss M. M. Pugh, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

**REFRACTION UNIT SISTER :**

Mrs. G. Sillman, S.R.N.

**CLINIC NURSES :**

Mrs. D. Purnell, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 Mrs. L. M. Price, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Ceased 30-4-62).  
 Mrs. B. Gilvear, S.R.N. (Commenced 16-7-62).

**AUDIOLOGY UNIT SISTER :**

Mrs. B. Pearce, S.R.N.

**DENTAL AUXILIARIES :**

Miss R. Billson (Commenced 1-9-62).  
 Miss B. Hudson (Commenced 1-9-62).

**ORAL HYGIENIST :**

Mrs. Schofield (Resigned 30-4-62).

**DENTAL SURGERY ASSISTANTS.**

Miss Betty Wynn.	Mrs. B. M. Evans	Mrs. M. E. Cook,
Mrs. Olwen P. Brodie	(permanent from	S.R.N.
Mrs. O. Church.	(17-10-62).	Miss R. Royall (Com-
Mrs. R. Fiveash.	Mrs. S. M. Morgan.	menced 3-9-62).
	Miss C. F. Bufton.	Miss A. P. Williams
		(Commenced 3-9-62).

**SCHOOL DENTAL HEALTH ORGANISER :**

Miss Janet Welch.

**DOMICILIARY PHYSIOTHERAPISTS :**

Mr. E. Stratford-Leach, C.S.P.  
 Mr. R. J. Holley.

**CHILD PSYCHOTHERAPIST :**

Miss M. H. Dundas, B.A. (Hon.) Psych., Dip. I.C.P.

**PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER.**

Mrs. Sylvia M. Gosden, A.A.P.S.W. (Part-time).

**SOCIAL WORKER (Child Guidance):**

Miss S. Readman.

**MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS.**

Mr. B. Price, S.R.N., R.M.N.  
 Mr. E. T. Pritchard, S.R.N., S.R.M.N., R.M.P.A.,  
 Mrs. D. E. Moore, R.M.P.A.  
 Mr. W. E. Griffiths, S.R.N., S.R.N.M.D., R.M.P.A.,  
 Mr. Melville Jones. (Commenced 1-11-62).

**PERIPATETIC OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST :**

Miss Linda Bissett.



## **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

### **Work of the Health Visitors.**

During 1962, 2 Health Visitors retired, and the vacancies were filled. A third appointment was made to cover a newly created area, in order to meet the requirements of an expanding population.

The work of the health visitors has been previously commented upon, but during the early part of the year, due to the outbreak of Smallpox in an adjoining County and the occurrence of cases of acute poliomyelitis in the northern part of the County, much of their time was occupied by emergency vaccination clinics. In spite of these interruptions, the number of home visits carried out by health visitors showed a considerable increase over last year. This may have been contributed to in part by the employment of State Registered Nurses to assist in Clinics in order to release Health Visitors for work in their districts.

This was the Centenary Year of Health Visitors, and their use was first instituted at Salford in 1862 when they were chiefly concerned with drains, lavatories, etc. The training and duties of this class of officer has proceeded steadily until arrival of the comprehensive and highly skilled service it now provides.

Two Health Visitors attended the Summer School for Health Education at Bangor, under arrangements made by the Central Council for Health Education, and two attended a Refresher Course at Bedford College, London, arranged by the Womens' Public Health Officers' Association.

### **Liaison between Medical Practitioners and Health Visitors.**

No arrangements have been made in this County for Health Visitors to be allocated to work in conjunction with particular, or groups of, medical practitioners. There is, however, a good relationship between the two and much co-operation is afforded, Health Visitors making calls on doctors when requested.

### **Follow-up of Hospital Discharges.**

Many requests were received from Hospitals for Health Visitors to visit patients recently discharged. In every case the Health Visitor was instructed to co-operate, and where necessary a report was made back to the Hospital. These visits were now part of Health Visitors' duties, and the Hospitals were aware of the facility.

## **PHENYLKETONURIA.**

During 1962 no action was taken in this County regarding the institution of mass routine urine testing of infants for phenylketonuria. The matter was, however, kept under review pending new developments.

## **ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.**

The number of Ante-natal Clinics in the County remains the same as in 1961. Although many of the Clinics were still well attended there was a considerable falling off in the total numbers of women attending throughout the County, in spite of an increase in the number of births.

## **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.**

52 Infant Welfare Clinics, with a total of 319 half-day sessions per month, were functioning at the end of the year. These Clinics are available for the care of children from the time the midwife concludes her attention until the time of entry to school. Mothers are advised upon the upbringing of the infant and supervision is exercised by a Medical Officer and Health Visitor to ensure that normal health and growth are being maintained. The regular medical examinations are invaluable as a means of detecting illness or disability in the earliest stage, making it possible for treatment to be commenced with a minimum of delay. Treatment of defects is most likely to be effective when detected early in their development.

Prophylactic measures such as vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis and immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, were undertaken at the Clinics.

Facilities were available to mothers attending the clinic for the purchase of proprietary infant foods at a little over cost price, the amount paid by mothers in 1962 being £30,148. Welfare Foods were on sale at 47 of the Infant Welfare Clinics and 28 other centres such as shops, private houses, W.V.S. Centres, etc., where the distribution was carried out by voluntary workers.

A Mobile Clinic catered in a similar way for rural areas in which mothers found it difficult to attend fixed Clinics.

### **Infant Welfare Clinics.**

Infant Welfare Clinics in all areas continue to be well attended though there was a slight reduction in the total attendances of children compared with last year. Some of the reduction may have been due to the emergency measures taken with regard to infectious diseases during the first half of the year.

An attempt has been made to change the routine in some of the Clinics so that less emphasis is placed on weighing and more on group discussions and educational films. This has been well received and it is hoped to extend the practice.

### **Post-Natal Clinic.**

Throughout 1962 a weekly Post-Natal Clinic was held at the Stanley Road Clinic, Newport, Dr. Nora Keevil attending as Consultant Medical Officer.

Mothers who had not undergone a medical examination, either by the family doctor or in hospital following a recent confinement, were encouraged to attend an Ante-natal Clinic, at which facilities were available for post-natal examination or Dr. Keevil's Clinic. Cases in need of a consultant examination following examination at an Ante-Natal Clinic were referred to Dr. Keevil, who also saw all cases of sterility.

### **Birth Control Clinics.**

These Clinics continued at the same five centres in the County and the demand for appointments for treatment on medical, and not social grounds kept up. Specially trained Medical Officers of the Department were in charge, assisted by Health Visitors.

### **Family Planning Clinics.**

The Family Planning Association, by permission of the County Council, continued to conduct Family Planning Clinics at the Stanley Road Clinic, Newport, at which patients were treated on grounds of social advisability.

## **INFANT PROTECTION.**

The responsibility for the welfare of children who have been deprived of parental care and attention rests with the Children's Department, which was set up by the County Council under the provision of the Children's Act, 1948. The County Medical Officer of Health, however, acts as Medical Adviser to the Children's Committee and undertakes the management of medical matters relating thereto.

## **CHILDREN'S HOMES.**

These are administered by the Children's Department, and day-to-day medical treatment is provided by general medical practitioners by arrangement with the Children's Committee. Over-all medical supervision, however, rests with the County Medical Officer, and regular quarterly medical inspections of the children are carried out by Medical Officers of the Health Department.

## **CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS.**

The Council employed a Social Worker under Circular 2866, but the care of unmarried mothers only occupied a part of her time. During 1962, 74 cases came to her notice and arrangements were made for the admission of 20 of them to Homes for the confinement. The County Council accepted financial responsibility for maintenance, but the women contributed the amount of National Insurance benefit to which they were entitled.



## REPORT OF PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER.

The staff of the school dental service for 1962 was increased during the year by the appointment of two auxiliaries who commenced duties on the 1st September. Two additional dental surgery assistants were also appointed to work with the auxiliaries.

Efforts to recruit additional dentists again met with no response and as a result the end of the year saw the Dental Service reduced by one dental officer and one oral hygienist.

The service provided by the authority is fully comprehensive, but in common with most authorities the man-power situation is acute: the appointment of the two dental auxiliaries in September last has helped to relieve the situation to some extent as regards children.

The dental health organiser visited a number of schools during the year and addressed the pupils on the need of dental hygiene. Headteachers have been most co-operative and as a result of opinions expressed it was agreed that additional equipment to include a slide and film strip projector and a sound film projector should be purchased to enable the Organiser to demonstrate her talks.

A pilot scheme under which those children who partook of school meals should be encouraged to eat a portion of an apple after the meal was launched in the Cwmbran Infant and Nursery Schools. On Friday, 25th May, Mr. D. Gully, Australian Trade Promotion Officer presented a number of cases of apples to commence the scheme.

It was arranged that the ceremony of presenting the apples should take place at the Cwmbran Oakfield Infants' School, and Mr. Gully was asked to present an apple to each of the pupils. The approximate cost of the scheme was expected to be within the region of £150 for the first year.

Headteachers of all schools were invited to encourage pupils taking school meals to rinse their mouths with water, and swallowing, at the end of the meal. It was hoped that the exercise would become routine, and that the children would practise it after all meals as experience had shown that continuation of the exercise produced a marked improvement in dental health.

The new mobile dental clinic which was specially designed to incorporate a recovery room and X-ray developing room, and which was equipped with the latest type of equipment was delivered to the authority. It was put into commission in September and has already paid many visits to the country districts of the County.

Dental treatment for mothers and young children was carried out by the same dental staff in the school clinics.

There was a decrease in the number of nursing and expectant mothers and children under the age of five years who were treated.

### **HEALTH CENTRES AND CLINICS.**

The Council's Health Centres continued during 1962 to operate as at the end of 1961.

Two new purpose-built Clinics were opened during 1962 in furtherance of the Council's policy of providing satisfactory Clinic facilities. At Trevethin a new building was put into service on February 2nd, 1962, and was immediately popular, replacing as it did, the service previously supplied by the Mobile Clinic.

On the same date another newly-built Clinic came into operation at Blaina. The official opening was performed by County Councillor C. C. Williams, J.P., Vice-Chairman of the County Health Committee and County Councillor L. W. Carpenter, Chairman, also attended. Whereas the Trevethin Clinic was a new project, in the case of Blaina, this replaced the existing Clinics held in Blaina and Nantyglo and was intended to cater for both places.

On June 6th, 1962, a new Infant Welfare Clinic was commenced at the Methodist Church Schoolroom, Llanyrafon, and was held a whole day each alternate week. This allowed the visits of the Mobile Clinic to be discontinued and for the vehicle to be transferred to other places in need. In the same way, an Infant Welfare Clinic was opened at the Ambulance Hall, Abercarn, on November 7th, 1962.

### **SPECIALIST CONSULTANT SERVICES.**

On page one of this report will be found a list of names of Medical and Surgical Consultants whose services were available to the County Council at Clinics, etc. With the exception of the Consultant Orthopaedic Clinic, which was held in various parts of the County and the Tredegar Child Guidance Clinic, all the sessions were held at the Central Clinic at Stanley Road, Newport. Appointments for other specialist examinations were made, with the approval of the general practitioners concerned, at Out-patient Departments at the major hospitals in the area.

### **HOME NURSING SERVICE.**

The total number of visits to patients by Home Nurses during 1962 was 293,311, as compared with 305,469 for the previous year.



### **LIAISON ARRANGEMENTS.**

The Home Nursing Service provides at the request of general medical practitioners, any home nursing facilities required to help prevent admission to hospital and is also available to assist in nursing patients capable of early discharge. Where patients are in need of nursing appliances to facilitate nursing at home, the equipment is loaned by the Council's Medical Equipment Service. Children are included in these services and where requested by hospitals, health visitors also visit homes to ensure their fitness to receive discharged patients.

### **THE NIGHT-ATTENDANT SERVICE.**

The number of applications for provision of a Night Attendant increased and there was a slight increase in the number actually provided, as compared with 1961.

### **GERIATRIC SERVICE.**

This Service dealt with numerous problems concerning the welfare of elderly persons and was supervised by a Medical Officer of the Council.

In 1962, Geriatric Clinics were introduced at Cwmbran and Pontypool. in an attempt to encourage the elderly to seek help with their medical and social problems before these became insurmountable. Over fifty cases were seen, the patients complaining mostly of symptoms attributable to arthritis, bronchitis, cerebral deficiency and nervous hypertension.

Twenty-two prospective cases for admission to the Mount Pleasant Hospital for Chronic Sick, Chepstow, were examined to determine degree of priority.

Suitable cases were referred to the Mobile Physiotherapy Service, which treated 144 patients, hemiplegics and arthritics forming the majority.

Other Council services available to the elderly were the Home Help, Home Nursing, Health Visiting and Medical Comforts in addition to those supplied by the County Welfare Department.

### **THE HOME HELP SERVICE.**

This Service continued to expand both in cost and the number of persons assisted. Supervision was also extended by the appointment of an additional Assistant Home Help Organiser on 1st April, 1962.

The provision of specially selected and experienced Home Helps as Family Helps in Problem Families continued.

### **THE MEDICAL COMFORTS AND APPLIANCES SERVICE.**

Although this Service has continued to expand, it was possible to meet all demands, except possibly the heavy demand, which usually accompanies summer weather for invalid wheel chairs during the warmer months. However, by gradual increase in the number of chairs obtained, and by judicious placing even these difficulties were, in the main, overcome.

### **CONVALESCENT TREATMENT.**

The number of applications for convalescent treatment was slightly less than last year, but the number of patients submitted to "The Rest" Convalescent Home, Porthcawl, rose from 122 to 133. The Home was open from February, 1962, to December 3rd, 1962.

### **THE DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.**

The Staff of whole-time County Midwives at the end of 1962 was 55, the same as for the previous year. There were still 3 part-time Midwives and an increase from 9 to 10 Home Nurse/Midwives and a decrease of independent Midwives from 3 to 1.

Refresher Courses approved by the Central Midwives Board were attended by seven County Midwives.

There were no closures of Maternity Units during the year.

16 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified by County Midwives and all recovered satisfactorily before the fourteenth day.

Holiday and relief arrangements for County Midwives continued as before.

### **CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.**

Arrangements were made for Domiciliary County Midwives to attend a special course of instruction in the care of premature babies. For this I am indebted to Professor A. G. Watkins and his Staff at the Maternity Unit, Glossop Terrace, Cardiff. Midwives were released for this a week at a time when circumstances allowed, and 13 attended during 1962. Although small premature babies are not normally nursed at home, a large proportion of the home-born premature babies are nursed at home, 103 out of 113. While this continues, the need for special instruction in this field is obvious.

For those babies born in hospital, care is taken to investigate the social conditions to which the baby is to be discharged. Reports are made by Health Visitors and where there are adverse conditions the hospital authorities are informed. They co-operate by keeping the baby in hospital rather longer than usual in order to give it a good start.

For those babies born at home and transferred to hospital (there were 10 in 1962) a portable incubator is supplied by the hospital authorities. Domiciliary Midwives and Ambulance Staff have been instructed in the use of this equipment.

### HEALTH EDUCATION.

The number of Ante-natal Classes was increased during the year and included Abergavenny, Abertillery, Blackwood, Cwmbran, Croesyceiliog, Newbridge, Caldicot, Chepstow, Tredegar, Caerleon, Usk, Monmouth, Ebbw Vale and Rhymney. Mothercraft Classes were held at Abergavenny, Langstone, Beaufort and Ebbw Vale.

The Health Education Organisers paid many visits to Old Age Pensioners' clubs and gave lectures on healthy retirement. Films were shown, and so heavy became the demand for this type of service that in October, 1962, a full-time Health Education Lecturer was appointed. Many requests for lectures were received from other bodies.

Newspaper articles were published and a programme was also broadcast on the B.B.C. radio programmes.

Sound Films and film-strips were exhibited to members of the Council's Midwifery and Home Nursing Staffs.

Health Exhibitions were put on at Agricultural Shows at Chepstow and Monmouth. These attracted many visitors, at times the marquees being crowded. Lively conversations and questions showed the degree to which public interest in health matters is increasing.

For the first time the Health Visitor Tutor at the School of Preventive Medicine requested permission for Student Health Visitors to visit Monmouthshire for instruction in Health Education, and this was readily granted. Monmouthshire has now been asked to be responsible for this part of a Health Visitor's training, so that each group of trainees will visit for a session.

On 4th April, 1962, a one-day In-service Training Course for the staff of the Health Department was conducted at the County Hall, Newport. This was organised by the Central Council for Health Education and the speaker was Mrs. W. E. Duncan, M.I.P.R., Publications Officer of the Central Council. Subjects dealt with were "Falls," "Burns and Scalds," "Gas and Medicinal Poisoning," "Electrical Accidents," "Suffocation" and "Methods of Presenting the Subject." Every opportunity was taken of bringing to the notice of the public the dangers of tobacco smoking and talks were given with visual aids to Youth Clubs. A similar talk was given, at their request, to members of No. 8 Area Health Committee at the Town Hall, Caerleon. Posters were supplied to factories, works, hospitals and clinics for display.

Lectures at Secondary Schools were in process of preparation, but the arrival of the film "Smoking and You," which was being specially prepared for the Ministry of Health, was awaited. Preliminary arrangements were made with the Director of Education for the distribution of the film to Schools possessing their own projection equipment and for visits of the lecturer to others.

5,000 copies of the *Home Safety Handbook*, a booklet prepared by the Health Education Department, were distributed at Clinics, Exhibitions and Old Age Pensioners' Clubs.

Two Health Visitors attended the Summer School of the Central Council for Health Education at Bangor.

### **CHIROPODY.**

With the appointment of a full-time Chiropodist in 1962 the Council's scheme for the provision of a chiropody service progressed rapidly.

The treatment of patients in the rural areas of the County was extensively increased; periodical visits were made to all the Welfare Homes in the County and, in addition, it was possible to commence Chiropody Clinics at Blaina, Chepstow, Cwmbran, Newbridge, Pontllanfraith, Tredegar, Trevethin and Usk. In the beginning it was only possible to hold these Clinics once a month but it is anticipated that further Chiropody staff will be available early next year which means that Clinics can be opened up in other areas and held either fortnightly or weekly according to demand.

Towards the end of the year it was also possible to arrange for a small number of domiciliary visits to be carried out, and this particular service will also increase rapidly with the appointment of additional Chiropody staff.

### **PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS AND CARE OF BLIND PERSONS.**

Facilities for the examination and, if necessary, certification of cases of suspected blindness or partial sight were provided by the County Council. Patients able to travel were seen by the Consultant Ophthalmologist to the Council at his Clinic, and for those who were unable to make the journey, domiciliary visits were made. Besides certification, the Consultant made any necessary arrangements for treatment and Hospital admissions were sought for cases in need of surgical treatment for cataract or other eye conditions.

The total number of persons on the County Register of the Blind showed an increase of 58 over last year, and the number of Partially Sighted persons showed an increase of 18.



## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

### Smallpox.

There were no cases of notified smallpox in Monmouthshire in 1962.

A letter dated 1st January, 1962, from the Ministry of Health advised all Medical Officers of Health that a diagnosis of Smallpox had been confirmed in a man who had arrived at London Airport on December 15th, 1961, having boarded an aircraft at Karachi. He was isolated at Dartford. A second case, which also had arrived by air from Karachi on December 19th had been confirmed as a case of smallpox. Press and broadcast announcements were made immediately advising any person who had travelled on the named flights to report to the nearest Medical Officer of Health. No contacts came to light in Monmouthshire, but all general medical practitioners in the County were informed of the cases and their circumstances.

A third case was discovered in Bradford, this time a child from Karachi.

On January 16th, 1962, the Ministry of Health sent a letter to all Medical Officers of Health stating that another case had been detected, this time in Birmingham, but again from Karachi, and in the same letter was a notification that an adult male had arrived at London Airport from Karachi, and after travelling to Birmingham from London by taxi had continued his journey by train to Cardiff, on January 13th, 1962. There he had stayed at a restaurant before being discovered to be a case of smallpox. Information was received from the Welsh Board of Health that the train on which the man had travelled had been in circulation for 3 days afterwards and all who had travelled on certain stated journeys should be vaccinated. A number of persons came forward and were vaccinated. Members of Health Staffs became eligible for vaccination and this was offered to and arranged for them.

A notice dated January 25th, 1962, gave information as to the position in other parts of the Country, and stated that although the one case from Cardiff was seriously ill, no cases had developed among his contacts. No further cases were detected in England and Wales until February 25th, 1962, when six suspected cases were discovered in Glamorganshire in one morning, the source being unknown.

Now the general public in this County were becoming alarmed, and whilst persons "at risk" were given priority for vaccination, pressure began to be exerted on County Clinics and general medical practitioners, a number of the latter asking the County Health Department for help in dealing with demands.



As Connty Medical Officer, I authorised the opening of Clinics in 16 areas for a period of three days, March 7th, 8th and 9th, with about 600 doses of vaccine supplied to each, it being primarily intended for vaccination to be offered to persons in contact in any way with persons from the Rhondda and Llantrissant areas, and also their families. The attendance at these Clinics was large, but on March 7th, instructions were received from the Welsh Board of Health that it was considered that the measures so far taken in Monmouthshire were adequate and after the exhaustion of the stocks of vaccine issued, the Clinics were discontinued. This was notified to all general medical practitioners together with information that notification of vaccination of adults would not attract the 5/-d. fee per case as in the case of infant vaccinations.

However, following the discovery of further cases of smallpox in Glamorganshire on March 10th, 1962, it was decided to open Clinics for vaccination of members of the general public desirous of receiving it, and twenty Clinics were opened forthwith, when the demand was almost overwhelming. The Clinics were to be kept open as long as demand warranted it and were conducted until Friday, March, 16th, 1962.

During the whole of the outbreak which lasted until April, 1962, although no case of Smallpox occurred in Monmouthshire, there was considerable concern regarding the continual traffic of people to and from their employment in the affected areas, and arrangements were made in many cases for vaccinations to be carried out at workplaces, frequently by the factory medical officers.

In this County a total of approximately 140,000 vaccinations and re-vaccinations were carried out during the emergency.

It is obvious that such a load of emergency work absorbed most of the Connty Medical and Nursing Staffs and also much of the Administrative Staff, and they are to be congratulated on the excellent work performed, in many cases staffing Clinics long after stated hours. Also, thanks are due to the Medical Officers of the Department who so willingly volunteered for vaccination work in Glamorgan when the authorities there were so hard pressed, for which services the Welsh Board of Health and Glamorganshire expressed their gratitude.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

There was a slight decrease in the number of notifications compared with 1961.

### **Diphtheria.**

For the eighth successive year, Diphtheria was absent from the notifications of Infectious Disease in this County. However, the percentage of children in the County who received a course of primary immunisation is seen, in the table in the Appendix, to have fallen considerably below that recorded for last year. The closure of certain Clinics, as mentioned under the headings of Smallpox and Acute Poliomyelitis, may have had a marked bearing on this.

Combined and single prophylactics were available to Clinics and general Medical Practitioners throughout the year.

### **Meningococcal Infection.**

Two cases of this condition were notified, both of which resulted in death.

### **Acute Poliomyelitis.**

36 cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified during the year, 24 paralytic and 12 non-paralytic.

## **POLIOMYELITIS.**

During early 1962, the County Health Committee was informed that oral poliomyelitis vaccine was now available for use in this County and, accordingly arrangements were made to commence using it in the Council's Clinics as and from 21st May, 1962. It was also being made available to General Medical Practitioners under the Council's Vaccination and Immunisation Scheme. The vaccine was the trivalent one, containing Sabin types 1, 2 and 3.

On 3rd June, 1962, a case of acute paralytic Poliomyelitis was notified from Cwm, Ebbw Vale. This was quickly followed by two others from the same village, and shortly afterwards on 15th June, 1962, a further case was notified from Ebbw Vale and one from Nantyglo. Prior to this information being received it had been arranged to commence Oral Vaccination Clinics at Ebbw Vale on 1st June and Cwm and Beaufort on 7th June. On 18th June another case was reported at Ebbw Vale and one at Beaufort. In Cwm the Nursery School and Primary School had been closed and the public advised not to congregate or to move from area to area unless they were essential workers and their journeys were necessary. The local Infant Welfare Clinic was suspended and Clinics immediately arranged for vaccination of the eligible public by the oral vaccine. Drastic precautions were not yet considered necessary for Ebbw Vale and Nantyglo but the Ebbw Vale Nursery School and Primary School were closed. The Beaufort case appeared to be connected with one of the early ones in Cwm. On the 18th June information was sent to the Welsh Board of Health that it may be necessary to consider epidemic measures for control, should more cases occur.

On 22nd June the Clerk of the County Council applied to the Welsh Board of Health for permission to establish Clinics for vaccination of persons of all ages in the urban districts surrounding the districts in which the cases had so far occurred. On the 27th June the Welsh Board of Health gave official authority for this and Clinics for vaccination of all ages by oral vaccine were immediately set up at Aberbargoed, Abertillery, Blackwood, Blaina, Llanhilleth, New Tredegar, Newbridge, Rhymney and Tredegar. The Press and B.B.C. (Television and Sound and Independent Television T.W.W.) were most helpful in publicising the clinics.

On 23rd June three more suspected cases were notified from Beaufort (two of which subsequently proved not to be true cases) and six were reported from Nantyglo on 26th and 27th June, with a further case from Cwm on 26th June.

The last confirmed case in the affected areas mentioned above, occurred on 2nd July and although a few scattered cases occurred in the remainder of the County it was apparent that the epidemic had been contained in the original areas and, accordingly, all restrictions were removed on the general population on the 18th July, 1962.

Virological examinations carried out on the cases above referred to showed the infecting agent in each case to be Type 1.

The mass vaccinations carried out were all by means of trivalent vaccine which was in contrast to the method used in Kingston-upon-Hull during 1961. In the latter epidemic the cases were proved to be caused by Type 1 virus, whereas the oral vaccine used was of Type 2, one of the reasons for this being that by means of virological differentiation it could be proved that no cases of subsequent Poliomyelitis due to Type 1 could have been caused by the vaccine which was solely Type 2.

It is of interest to note that once the mass vaccination with the trivalent vaccine had got underway then the notification of new cases soon ceased and no further ones arose in those areas.

It is estimated that over 100,000 doses of oral vaccine were administered in the containing operation but the total number of persons in the whole Administrative County during the year who received a complete primary course of the vaccine was 27,850. A large number of the people who were so anxious to be vaccinated when the cases were occurring ceased to be interested when the epidemic was arrested, and in spite of repeated notices did not attend for completion of their courses.

### **Comparative Tuberculin Testing Survey.**

The object of this was reported upon last year, and whilst the third series of tests were carried out during 1962, this did not complete the Survey. Indeed, further tests in 1963 were indicated with a possible extension to 1964, so that a complete report upon the findings will have to be awaited.

### **Chicken Pox.**

This disease was not compulsorily notifiable.

### **Measles.**

Notifications of this disease appear to have resumed the biennial pendulum swing, the low figure of 140 being recorded for 1962, compared with 6,284 for 1961, 21 for 1960, and 1,955 for 1959.

### **Whooping Cough.**

The number of notified cases of Whooping Cough was markedly down on the previous year.

### **Influenza.**

This disease was not compulsorily notifiable but the number of notified deaths from it showed a marked decrease compared with last year.

### **Acute Pneumonia.**

As has so often been recorded in the past the number of reported deaths considerably exceeded the number of cases notified.

## **DEATHS FROM CANCER.**

In 1962 there were 672 deaths from all forms of cancer this being 25 more than in the previous year. In the appendix will be found tables giving further details.

## **TUBERCULOSIS.**

The downward trend of the notification rate of respiratory tuberculosis continued during 1962, and was resumed by the non-respiratory notification rate after its temporary suspension last year.

The respiratory death rate was the lowest since at least 1939, and the non-respiratory death rate returned to the low figures also recorded for 1956 and 1960.



## **Scheme for Prevention of Tuberculosis.**

### **B.C.G. Vaccination.**

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to all school children, who at the time of the vaccination, were about 13 years old. Older children who had not previously received vaccination either through absence from school in the previous year, or whose parents had previously declined to give consent, and were desirous of receiving vaccination, were also eligible under the scheme.

Owing to the need to divert so many of the medical staff to smallpox vaccinations and poliomyelitis vaccinations during the earlier part of the year, the number of children who received skin tests were only 1,645 and 1,265 were found to be negative.

The number vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine was 1,179 and post B.C.G. skin tests were later performed on 330 of these children. 134 children were absent from schools when post B.C.G. skin tests were carried out. 281 of the 330 children were found to give positive results, thus indicating successful vaccination.

## **EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF DEAFNESS AMONG CHILDREN. AUDIOLOGY UNIT.**

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the need for early diagnosis and treatment of deafness amongst the young, and with this in mind the survey scheme, which was commenced in 1958, continued throughout 1962.

Audiology Clinics were held at the three specially equipped clinics in the county, and the Mobile Clinic, with sound-proofed interior toured the remainder of the county, using static clinics where available, as waiting rooms.

During 1962, appointments were offered to the mothers of 1,561 babies, all of whom were in the obstetric risk group, but only 601 babies were presented for screening. Eight of these babies failed to pass the initial screening and were referred for re-examination at the audiology clinic and as a result one was found to be severely deaf, three were placed under observation, and the remaining four were found to be satisfactory.

The following is an analysis of all cases of deafness seen in 1962:—



	New	Old	Total
<i>Deafness in pre-school child:</i>			
Conductive Deafness ... ..	4	4	8
Nerve Deafness ... ..	7	3	10
<i>Cases referred for surgery for conductive deafness:</i>			
Adenoidectomy ... ..	1	2	3
<i>Deafness in school children. Cases aged between 5-10 years seen in Audiology Clinics:</i>			
Conductive Deafness ... ..	67	66	133
Nerve Deafness ... ..	3	2	5
<i>Cases referred for surgery for conductive deafness:</i>			
Tonsils and adenoids removed ... ..	6	4	10
Tonsils and adenoids and proof puncture of antra	1	1	2
Adenoids and proof puncture of antra ... ..	1	4	5
Adenoids removed ... ..	11	3	14
Politzerisation ... ..	2	2	4
Proof Puncture of antra ... ..	1	—	1
<i>Cases aged between 10-15 years seen in Audiology Clinic:</i>			
Conductive deafness ... ..	17	47	64
Nerve deafness ... ..	2	11	13
<i>Cases referred for surgery for conductive deafness:</i>			
Tonsils and adenoids removed ... ..	1	1	2
Tonsils and adenoids and proof puncture of antra	—	2	2
Adenoids and proof puncture of antra ... ..	1	1	2
Adenoids removed ... ..	2	—	2
Total number of cases seen ... ..	100	133	233
Total number of cases referred for surgery ...	27	20	47

### Prevention of Conductive Deafness.

In order to help in the prevention of conductive deafness a weekly otorrhoea clinic was held at the Stanley Road Clinic, Newport.

### Hearing aids prescribed by the consultant aural surgeon in the audiology Clinic in 1962.

Commercial Aids	8
National Health Service Aids	6

Nine children were fitted with binaural hearing aids—( y cords) and it was noted that the quality of voice production was improved. One child was issued with an additional hearing aid, and with binaural volume control his progress has been excellent. He now hears and talks almost normally and is delighted that he can sing in tune.

### Work of the Teacher of the Deaf.

The peripatetic teacher of the deaf had under supervision thirty children during the year, 17 of whom were new cases of confirmed or suspected cases of deafness. Two of the children moved out of the county during the year.

Details of the cases under supervision were as follows:—

	<i>New</i>	<i>Old</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 5 years of age ... ..	14	—	14
Infant School Age ... ..	—	7	7
Junior School Age ... ..	—	1	1
Secondary School Age ... ..	—	1	1
Various ages attending training centres ...	3	4	7
	—	—	—
	17	13	30
	—	—	—

Parent guidance was given in 17 of the 30 cases and instruction was given to 26 children, 4 remaining under observation. The children who had received instruction in previous years responded well and were quite happy with their hearing aids.

The number of speech trainers in use at the end of the year was 14; eleven of these were installed on loan in the homes of the children and eight of the homes had been “looped.” Marked progress was visible in every case where these had been installed, and in all cases the families had readily adapted themselves to the trailing leads and microphones. Results indicated that full use of the equipment was being made, and the homes fitted with loop installation enabled the children to enjoy wireless and television programmes with sets switched on at comfortable listening volume for the rest of the family.

There is evidence that almost every child receiving instruction had some residual hearing and an interesting point was that only one child was not responding to music. Two of the children had an unbalanced, unrhythmical walk; one of whom showed no response to hearing at all although her vocabulary was extensive and her speech intelligible. This little girl was given intensive training by her mother and when she became 5 years of age, she was allowed to attend school as a part-time pupil, continuing her instruction at home, with guidance from the teacher of the deaf but she now attends full-time and her progress is average.

In only two cases was training unsuccessful—one case was a spastic deaf boy, and the other child failed to show progress and was referred for admission to a school for the deaf.

### **Unit for Partially Deaf Pupils, Pentwynmawr.**

The partially deaf unit, which was opened at Pentwynmawr School in 1960 transferred five of its pupils to secondary schools. The five children were followed up by the medical officer in charge of the audiology clinic and she was pleased to report that three of the children had integrated very well into their new schools. The other two children had been absent from school a great deal and were to be kept under regular review.

Five new children were admitted to the partially deaf unit at Pentwynmawr during the year.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that it has been found necessary to seek institutional treatment for only three totally or partially deaf children during the last five years. One of these was admitted to the Cardiff Nursery School, and two were admitted to Llandrindod Wells School for the Deaf. Both of these children were eventually discharged on the advice of the school's medical officer.

## **AMBULANCE SERVICE.**

### **National Health Service Act, 1946, Section 27.**

"It shall be the duty of every local health authority to make provision for securing that ambulances and other means of transport are available, where necessary, for the conveyance of persons suffering from illness or mental defectiveness or expectant or nursing mothers from places in their area to places in or outside their area."

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The ambulance facilities provided by the Council in discharge of their responsibilities under the above Section of the National Health Service Act, 1946, were constantly under review to ensure that the means available were adequate to enable the Ambulance Service to deal effectively with all calls made upon it within the scope of its intended purpose. From time to time readjustments and additions to the Ambulance Scheme were necessary to meet new and increasing demands; the most recent modification having been introduced in September, 1960, when the approval of the Welsh Board of Health was obtained to expand the Council's ambulance fleet from 45 to 51 vehicles with the required additional operational staff. During the past year the established fleet remained at 51 vehicles but there were again indications that further additions would be necessary in the early future, if the trend of increase in demand upon the service was maintained.

### **Review of the Year's Working.**

The Ambulance Service is now recognised as an important auxiliary to the Hospital and other Health Services available in the administrative area and some impression of the magnitude of the task now being undertaken by the Service may be obtained from the operational statistics for 1962.

During the twelve months ended 31st December, 1962, a total of 112,907 patients were conveyed. This figure includes 11,166 accidents and emergencies and 101,741 non-emergencies, an increase of 640 patients over the total conveyed in 1961.

During the same period the ambulances made 32,494 journeys covering a total of 881,167 miles; increases of 718 journeys and 45,848 miles over the totals for 1961.

### **Ambulance Service for the National Coal Board.**

The Council continued to provide ambulance service for the National Coal Board in accordance with their contract and during the year the Ambulance Services conveyed 1,707 cases of accident or illness occurring at the Board's undertakings. The mileage involved was 28,657, chargeable to the Board.

### **Mutual Aid Arrangements.**

Arrangements for mutual aid with neighbouring authorities operated satisfactorily during the year. These were particularly effective with the Gloucester County Council on the eastern boundary and the County Borough of Newport. In cases of accident about the common boundary, the nearest ambulance would operate and there was also considerable saving in mileage by the close co-operation of neighbouring Services in the conveyance of non-urgent cases.

### **Conveyance of Patients by Rail.**

The excellent facilities provided by the British Transport Commission for the conveyance of patients by rail was used to full advantage by the Ambulance Service during the year. This mode of transport for the longer journeys by patients has proved most satisfactory over the past years, but it now seems probable that with the dieselisation of rail transport, the conveyance of patients by rail will become increasingly difficult. Diesel cars do not have facilities for patients and though it is likely that the present rolling stock will operate on the main rail routes for some time to come, this too will ultimately be replaced by diesel cars.



Ambulance authorities are concerned that this valuable supplement to their service will be lost to them and are endeavouring to bring pressure on the British Transport Commission to continue providing a rail service for patients.

### **Training of Ambulance Personnel.**

The National Conditions of Service for Ambulance Staffs require that in order to qualify for the plus rate of 9/-d. per week, ambulance personnel must hold a current certificate in First Aid by the Order of St. John or the British Red Cross Society. Most ambulance authorities are agreed that a higher standard of efficiency is desirable for full-time ambulance drivers and are consulting together with a view to promoting a National Scheme of Training. A school or schools on the lines of the Police and Fire Service Training Schools is envisaged, where ambulance personnel could receive specialised training in all aspects of their work.

### **MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.**

The work of the Mental Health Department has shown the expansion anticipated by the implementation of the Mental Health Act, 1959, and the emphasis on care and after-care of the mentally ill in the community, as distinct from hospital care, now shows its effects.

Routine affairs continue to be dealt with by No. 2 Standing Sub-Committee, matters of policy being determined by the full Health Committee.

The County Medical Officer is responsible to the Health Committee for the implementation of policy, and this is carried out from Cambria House, Caerleon, by the Mental Health Unit.

### **Mental Health—Organisation and Staff.**

- |                   |        |  |
|-------------------|--------|--|
| 1. Central        | ... .. | Senior Medical Officer—administrative and Clinical.<br>Assistant Medical Officer—appointed June, 1962.<br>Senior Administrative Officer.<br>Assistant Administrative Officer.<br>3 Clerical Assistants—one at Training Centre. |
| 2. Field Services | ...    | 5 Mental Welfare Officers (one additional appointment).<br>1 Part-time Psychiatric Social Worker.<br>1 Social Worker (Dip. Soc. Sc.) for Child Guidance.   |

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 3. Developmental Diagnostic Clinic Home Teaching ... .. | 1 Occupational Therapist.   |
| 4. Training/Occupational Centres ...                    | 1 Senior Supervisor.<br>4 Supervisors.<br>4 Instructors.<br>40 Assistant Supervisors. |
| 5. Child Guidance ... ..                                | Jointly with Education Department and Welsh Hospital Board.                           |
| 6. Epilepsy ... ..                                      | Medical Officers.   |

### 1. Central Administration.

The administrative staff continues to function on the pattern established over recent years, providing clerical services for all officers in the department, and maintaining case records of all patients dealt with by the department, both mentally ill and mentally sub-normal.

A significant development is the notification to the department by mental hospitals of patients discharged after treatment and who require the specialised after-care which this department can provide. Unhappily, owing to pressure of work and the smallness of their number, the Mental Welfare Officers are unable to provide after-care service, as soon as, or of the quality, which they would like to do.

With the appointment of Dr .V. A. Wills, as Assistant Medical Officer, last summer, Mental Health Clinics have been established. Dr. Wills has specialised psychiatric experience, and has gained a Diploma in Psychological Medicine recently. He is, therefore a very valuable addition to our staff and is concerned mainly with the development of services of consultation for parents and relatives at Mental Health Clinics, and with the organisation of after-care services. Again, owing to the increasing number of emergency calls upon the services of the Mental Welfare Officers, it has not been found possible to provide Mental Health Clinics in all areas.

### 2. Field Services.

The work of the Mental Welfare Officers is concerned increasingly with the care of the mentally ill.

Early diagnosis and intensive, care, after any period of breakdown are of prime importance, particularly with the two major problems of mental illness—schizophrenia and those conditions associated with old age.

**Number of Mentally Disordered persons under Local Health Authority's Care at 31-12-62**

	SUBNORMAL				SEVERELY SUBNORMAL				TOTAL			
	Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>Subnormal and Severely Subnormals.</b>												
<b>A.</b> Receiving Training or Occupation in Day Centre ...	—	3	29	44	7	60	32	34	71	63	61	78
<b>B.</b> Awaiting Training or Occupation in Day Centre ...	—	—	1	—	3	8	—	—	3	8	1	—
<b>C.</b> Receiving Home Training ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	12	1	—	2	12
<b>D.</b> Boarded out in private households ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<b>E.</b> Receiving Home Visits from Mental Welfare Officers:												
(a) Patients under Supervision ...	43	17	233	204	78	74	115	146	121	91	348	350
(b) Patients under Guardianship ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
<b>F.</b> Number of Patients awaiting urgent admission to												
(i) Psychiatric Hospitals for the Sub-Normal ...	1	—	2	4	10	3	2	3	11	3	4	7
(ii) Psychiatric Hospitals for the Mentally Ill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>G.</b> Number of Patients admitted temporarily for Short-Term Care:												
(i) Mrs. Roberts, Porthkerry ...	—	—	—	—	12	10	—	—	12	10	—	—
(ii) National Health Service Hospitals ...	—	—	1	1	7	1	5	6	7	1	6	7
<b>Mentally ill.</b>												
Receiving Home Visits from Mental Welfare Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of visits paid to Mentally Disordered Persons (i.e., sub-normal, severely sub-normal and mentally ill)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Patients awaiting urgent admission to Psychiatric Hospitals for the Mentally Ill	1	4	5	5	1	4	5	5	1	4	5	5
<b>Admissions to Psychiatric Hospitals.</b>												
<b>A.</b> Subnormal and Severely Subnormal	...	8	3	11	24	15	39	...	...	...	...	...
<b>B.</b> Mentally Ill	...	3	—	3	88	65	153	...	...	...	...	...
<b>C.</b> Mentally Ill persons resident at Local Authority's expense in S.O.S. Society Hostel ...	...	—	—	—	1	—	1	...	...	...	...	...

The Mental Welfare Officers have been particularly concerned with these two groups and are essential members of a therapeutic team, aiding the patient and the problems in the family which mental illness often presents. The number of patients in these groups continue to increase. In the last five months of 1962; 136 were considered in need of after-care from hospital.

Informal admission and care is far preferable to compulsory treatment, and it is satisfying to see a reduction in compulsory admissions in 1962: 153 cases were so admitted. In 1961 there were 183 cases. The Mental Welfare Officers are often instrumental in influencing patients to accept informal treatment. This is often time-consuming, but is time well spent, as this engenders mutual trust and confidence—essential requirements for success.

The Mental Health Clinics, mentioned in the last Annual Report, have been modified and met with varying degrees of success. They are conducted by the Area Mental Welfare Officers and have proved of considerable value for some patients and their families. It is hoped they will prove more effective generally.

Care of the mentally sub-normal still plays a large part in the work of the Mental Welfare Officers. Much time is devoted to helping at home, where difficulties may still arise.

### **3. Developmental Diagnostic Clinic—Home Teaching.**

During the year some fifty-three very young children were brought by their parents for assessment, advice and treatment. The counsel and assistance afforded to the parents of the severely handicapped by the social worker, the arrangements for short-term care, whereby mothers gain a well-earned rest, the active treatment which can be organised to meet each child's particular needs, and the daily release to mothers afforded by the day nurseries at the Training Centres, provide a comprehensive service. This was brought home to us, when in November, B.B.C. Television broadcast a national programme, featuring the work of our Developmental Diagnostic Clinic, at Stanley Road Clinic, and a considerable correspondence ensued.

A comprehensive report on the work of this Clinic was published in the Annual Report for the year 1959 and a detailed survey given of some 195 children born in the years 1951-1955 inclusive, who had been assessed at the Clinic at an early age and again at age 4½ years. By this time 33% of these children had been transferred to the care of the Local Authority Health Committee as "unsuitable for education in school," whilst 60% were to go



into the schools. A further survey has just been completed of all children seen at the Clinic born in the years 1950-1956. This survey concerns 234 children, but of these 17 have died and 15 have left the County since their first attendance. In Table I children are classified according to Disability.

#### 4. Training Centres.

No further expansion has taken place during the year which has been one of consolidation and re-grouping, to make the best use of accommodation thereby providing each child, adolescent or adult with training, and occupation to stimulate innate abilities. A year ago we were proud to say that in Monmouthshire, a place was available for every child found to be "unsuitable for education in school," and also for every school leaver, who, on account of mental sub-normality, was unable to enter and retain gainful employment. The total number of places available then was 363, and at 31st December, 1962 there were in daily regular attendance 351 children, adolescents and adults. The trade recession in the district has had repercussions on employment and there is now a proportion of school leavers of normal intelligence who are unemployed. It is not surprising therefore that during the year employment has not been forthcoming for mentally sub-normal boys and girls. This means that additional workshop accommodation needs to be found, so that occupation and training can be given to what will probably be an increasing intake.

Whilst the Health Committee has accepted in principle the provision of Hostel accommodation as required by the Mental Health Act, 1959, such provision is not yet programmed and the need is urgent for two particular classes :—

1. YOUNG CHILDREN. Since the retirement of Mrs. Roberts, Porthkerry, we have now no place within family visiting distance to which young children can go for short-term care.
2. (a) Boys and girls leaving special residential schools.  
(b) Children already attending Centres whose homes disintegrate.

Mentally sub-normal boys and girls are now only sent to residential schools because of inadequate homes, and in the absence of hostels, they must return to these homes when they reach school leaving age, with disastrous consequences.

It is sad to think that children and young adults, useful and happy attending daily at the Centres must be deprived of the social environment of the Centre should they find themselves deprived of a home following the death of a parent. They are thus completely deprived of home, parent and social contacts and on admission to a mental hospital have to make complete re-adjustment.

With the rapid expansion of Centre provision, and corresponding increases in staff, who come to us without knowledge or experience, a course of in-service training was organised by the Senior Supervisor during the summer. Talks covering a wide field connected with mental sub-normality in children, adolescents and adults, its causes, characteristics and social complications were given by doctors on the County staff and the Assistant Educational Psychologist. This course was much appreciated by members of the Centre staffs, and the insight gained should be helpful in daily class work.

In November the Senior Medical Officer and Senior Supervisor took part in the Welsh Regional B.B.C. programme "Focus," whereby publicity was given to a wide audience of the provisions Monmouthshire County Council has made for mentally afflicted children in the County, and emphasis laid on the advantage of early diagnosis and the assistance afforded to parents by nursery provision in Training Centres.

### **5. Child Guidance Service.**

Throughout the greater part of the year two Child Guidance Teams functioned one morning each week. One worked at Stanley Road Clinic, Newport and the other at The Grove Clinic, Tredegar. These Clinics continued to be the joint effort of the Regional Hospital Board and Monmouthshire County Council. They are administered by the Senior Medical Officer, Mental Health, on behalf of the County Medical Officer, and are held in County School Clinic premises. In November, Dr. V. A. Wills, Assistant Medical Officer, acquired the Diploma in Psychological Medicine, and it is now possible to have a second team at The Grove, Tredegar. Even so, one must emphasise again that the Welsh Hospital Board's continuing failing to appoint a full-time Child Psychiatrist for this part of the Principality is a restricting factor in providing an adequate Child Guidance Service.

Nationally, Juvenile Delinquency continues to present an increasing problem and one feels that more use could be made of the Child Guidance Service by the Juvenile Courts in an attempt to solve this very serious problem.

The waiting period for Child Guidance Clinic appointments is now much less and arrangements can be made for emergency cases to be seen without delay.

TABLE I.

<i>Year of Birth.</i>	<i>Mongols.</i>	<i>Brain Damaged.</i>	<i>Retarded.</i>	<i>Epileptic.</i>	<i>Maladjusted and Psychotic.</i>	<i>Genetic.</i>	<i>Nil Abnormal</i>	<i>Total</i>
1950	7	5	4	—	1	—	—	17
1951	9	5	5	3	1	2	1	26
1952	5	19	7	—	2	6	1	40
1953	6	9	10	5	2	10	2	44
1954	5	8	8	2	—	3	4	30
1955	6	9	7	2	6	6	1	37
1956	6	12	3	3	8	9	1	42
	44	67	44	15	20	36	10	236

Table II explains their present position regarding Education and Training.

TABLE II.

<i>Year of Birth.</i>	<i>Unsuitable for Education in School</i>		<i>Normal School</i>	<i>Special Class—Normal School</i>	<i>Special Residential School</i>	<i>Home Teacher</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Training Centre</i>	<i>Hospital</i>					
1950	12	—	1	—	1	1	15
1951	10	1	3	2	4	—	20
1952	13	1	9	4	8	—	35
1953	17	1	9	3	9	—	39
1954	13	—	9	3	2	2	29
1955	7	1	16	3	2	1	30
1956	17	1	10	2	2	2	34
	89	5	57	17	28	6	202

Full advantage is taken by this Authority of the increased provision in residential school places for children requiring such facilities, but it is our policy, so far as possible to retain children in their own home environment. In this connection the provision of special classes in the normal day schools for educationally sub-normal children is most helpful. The early assessment of children's handicaps, and continuing watchfulness over their progress enables early application to be made for special education, so that places are available for our children when required and the frustration of waiting lists is avoided.

From these tables it will be seen that rather more than half are still receiving education either in ordinary or special classes or schools whilst about 46% have been found to be unsuitable for education in school and instead have found places in Training Centres. In this respect Monmouthshire is unique, in that places are available in Centres for all children, as and when need arises, although attendances are now approaching capacity, as the Mental Health Act, 1959, requires all children "unsuitable for school" to attend daily at Training Centres, which are now regarded as alternative to school. The generous provision of Centre places is reflected in the very small number of children whose parents have requested hospital accommodation so that many more children continue to fit into their home environment as a result of the social adaptation they acquire from attendance at the Centres.

Table III illustrates the number of severely sub-normal children of this age group attending the Centres and their handicap.

TABLE III.

<i>Year of Birth.</i>	<i>Mongols</i>	<i>Brain Damaged</i>	<i>Generally Retarded</i>	<i>Epileptic</i>	<i>Psychotic and Maladjusted</i>	<i>Genetic</i>	<i>Total</i>
1950	7	2	6	1	—	—	16
1951	10	1	3	1	1	—	16
1952	4	7	4	2	1	2	20
1953	3	8	6	—	—	2	19
1954	4	4	5	1	2	—	16
1955	5	1	1	1	2	1	11
1956	4	5	2	—	3	1	15
	37	28	27	6	9	6	113

It is noteworthy that of the Mongols who were admitted to normal schools only two have survived the Infants' Schools and are now in Junior School, and we should also record that three children admitted to Training Centre Nursery Classes made such good progress that on re-assessment they were admitted to normal school where adequate progress is being maintained.

It will be noted that the number of children in this age group attending Training Centres is 113, a greater number than those who were assessed at the Backward Babies Clinic.

Table IV illustrates how these 113 children reached the Training Centres, all having been examined and re-examined and found unsuitable for education in school—Education Act, 1944, Section 57.



TABLE IV.

<i>Year of Birth.</i>	<i>Assessed at B.B. Clinic— failed school</i>	<i>Referred to B.B. Clinic parents refused</i>	<i>Not referred to B.B. Clinic</i>	<i>Incomers</i>	<i>From B.B. Clinic to Training Centre</i>	<i>Total</i>
1950	1	1	4	—	10	16
1951	3	1	1	2	9	16
1952	2	1	3	—	14	20
1953	5	—	3	—	11	19
1954	4	1	2	1	8	16
1955	2	1	—	—	8	11
1956	3	—	3	—	9	15
	20	5	16	3	69	113

These Tables are statements of facts, but statistics do not give any indication of the emotional stability and happiness of the children and their parents which is so apparent to the Mental Health Department Staff and which is due entirely to the excellent services provided in the County whereby many more mentally handicapped children than formerly continue to enjoy a normal home life with the daily attendance at Centres where they meet and enjoy the companionship of others like themselves, instead of, as in former days, being shut away in institutions.

#### CEREBRAL PALSY SCHEME.

The cerebral palsy scheme continued to operate as in previous years. All children were seen first at the cerebral palsy clinic by Mr. N. Rocyn Jones, F.R.C.S., consultant orthopaedic surgeon. A medical officer of the Authority and a physiotherapist employed by the Regional Hospital Board were also in attendance. At subsequent visits to the physiotherapist, parents were instructed in carrying out a home programme of daily exercises and progress was checked by periodic supervision.

As the child approached school age a test of intellectual ability and general development was carried out and recommendations were made to the Director of Education about the type of schooling likely to be most suitable. The following table gives details of the numbers of registered cerebral palsied children in the county.

Table II shows the type of education received.

TABLE I.

<i>Age Group.</i>	No. of cases of cerebral palsy on Register in							
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
A. School Age: (5-15 years incl.)	79	89	89	94	109	110	112	136
B. Under School Age ...	32	32	34	46	54	69	53	58
C. Over School Age ...	24	22	41	36	43	42	53	60
Total ... ..	135	143	164	176	206	221	218	254

Number of children of school age on 1st January, 1963 ... = 57,682  
 Number of cases of cerebral palsy on 1st January, 1963 ... = 136  
 Incidence per 1,000 children of school age ... .. = 2.3

TABLE II.

<i>Type of Schooling.</i>	<i>Numbers.</i>
Ordinary ... ..	66—(of whom 31 are registered physically handicapped).
Special:	
a. For physically handicapped ...	16
b. For Epileptics ... ..	1
c. For educationally Sub-normal	1
d. Delicate ... ..	1
Hospital School ... ..	1
Home Tuition ... ..	14
Ineducable ... ..	36
	<hr/> 136

### EPILEPSY.

The County Medical Officer's Scheme to help epileptic children was described in detail in the 1961 Report and has been continued during the current year, with progressively satisfactory results. This year our statistics include children under two, most of whom have passed through the Developmental Diagnostic Clinic, as it is our aim to institute supervision and domiciliary care at as an early age as possible to combat the menace of this crippling disease. We also hope to extend supervision for children after they leave school at fifteen with the co-operation of the Mental Welfare Officer. A pilot

scheme has been carried out on epileptics in a five year age group for five years after leaving school. This scheme was welcomed enthusiastically by patients and their parents and so we propose to incorporate continuing supervision in all cases of school leavers where it is acceptable. Thereby we shall ensure regular medication and regular clinic attendances where sufferers will be assured of the most up-to-date treatment with the new and useful drugs now being developed.

During the year 98 patients were discharged as free from fits, the figure including 17 school leavers; 62 new cases were recorded, aged from 14 years to under one year; 273 names remained on the Register at the end of the year, of whom 18 were being educated in special residential schools, and 28 have attended the Child Guidance Clinic on account of behaviour problems arising from their disability.

The success of this Scheme depends largely upon the co-operation and assiduous visiting of children's homes by Health Visitors and Psychiatric Social Workers, to whom we are grateful for their continuing and ungrudging help.

#### **RADIO-ACTIVE FALL-OUT—SUPERVISION SCHEME.**

During 1961, the Monmouthshire County Council became concerned with the question of hazards to the public health occasioned by the proposed establishment of nuclear power stations in the vicinity of its County borders. Meetings were arranged at which representatives of the District Councils of Monmouthshire attended, together with representatives from the County Borough of Newport, the Usk River Board and the Major Water Suppliers and Sewerage Boards operating within the County. After a number of discussions it was eventually decided that the County Analyst, Dr. G. V. James, F.R.I.C., should be asked to carry out the necessary periodic examinations of air, rain water, drinking water, milk and sewage for radio-activity. The County Council accepted responsibility for the cost of the examination of milk and crops, the water suppliers and sewerage boards each paid for the examinations of their samples and the District Councils agreed to pay for examination of air (filter) samples and rain water samples in proportion to their respective populations. The rotation of air samples was arranged so that any dangerous rise in radio-activity could be detected in 24 hours, while other samples were to be examined at regular intervals.

A pilot scheme had been in progress for some while in order to establish a "normal" background, and throughout 1962 all results obtained were well within safety limits.





## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

## **Water.**

### *Adequacy.*

1962 was not a drought year; in particular, the summer was not such as to raise fears of serious emergency in the supply of water. Generally, the supplies in Monmouthshire are at the moment adequate to deal with such conditions. Sparsely populated regions, and those on high ground, are chiefly the areas which continue to give concern.

There is always an increasing demand for water. The Llandegveth Reservoir scheme of Cardiff Corporation, by which the Sor Brook is dammed and is to be supplemented by water taken from the River Usk at Monkswood, is in course of construction and will alleviate some of the less well provided areas of the County. Nevertheless, the demands of Cardiff itself, the new Spencer Steelworks, Newport and a few areas for which special provision has been made, may mean that Monmouthshire generally will shortly be looking elsewhere for supplementation for most of the County. Will this eventually entail a revival of the Honddu scheme, which has already once been relegated, or will some other totally new scheme akin to the Llandegveth scheme suddenly be thrust into favour?

Most of the major water supplies for rural areas contemplated after the war have been completed. Nevertheless, some progress continues to be made under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts in the provision of more problematical and comparatively more expensive schemes in the remote areas.

In the re-grouping of water Undertakers, the Newport and South Monmouthshire Water Board has now been functioning for years and consideration is being given to other areas of the County.

### *Quality.*

929 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination, and 10 samples were taken for chemical examination by District Public Health Inspectors during the year. In each case the figure is slightly lower than that for 1961.

Of the total samples taken, 83 were of waters intended for public supply but taken before treatment to check on the nature and extent of treatment necessary. They were taken in the areas of Aberearn, Abergavenny, Blaenavon, Ebbw Vale and Tredegar Urban Districts, and Chepstow and Monmouth Rural Districts. This figure shows a decrease of 75 compared with 1961 and is indicative of the freedom from emergency of water supplies during the year. The authorities mentioned are chiefly directly responsible for the treatment of public supplies.

Of the 686 samples of treated water taken during distribution throughout the County, 50 were unsatisfactory. The slight increase in the number of unsatisfactory samples is roughly in direct proportion to the slight increase in the number of samples taken, Bedwellty and Blaenavon Urban Districts and Abergavenny Rural District showed a slightly higher proportion of unsatisfactory samples. In the case of treated public supplies, no effort is spared in tracing and eradicating the cause of contamination.

The untreated local supplies of water from wells, springs, streams and boreholes in sparsely populated areas are assessed bacteriologically at a lower standard than those for public treated supplies. Out of 152 samples taken, 116 were considered unsatisfactory even at the lower assessment. This ratio follows the pattern of previous years and emphasises the need to extend piped treated water supplies wherever possible.

The chemical composition of water does not usually change a great deal. Accordingly, only 10 samples were taken for this purpose during 1962.

The Table appended, showing details of water analyses, gives additional details of the number of samples taken in the individual districts of the County.

#### *General Comment.*

The Abergavenny Borough supply was supplemented during the drier months by the Newport and South Monmouthshire Water Boards Talybont supply which passes through the district. In the Bedwellty Urban District, the Rhymney Valley Water Board supply was grossly discoloured and works of improvement were put in hand; trouble is however continuing and an economical solution is being sought. Insufficiency during summer months is also reported from this area, especially in the Sirhowy Valley. At Blaenavon, as reported previously, in spite of comparatively recent improvements, the supply of treated water is inadequate and without doubt, as far as water supply is concerned, the district is the worst served of the populous areas of the County; on occasion it was necessary to issue notices requiring water to be boiled before use. The mains supplies of Cwmbran generally remain good, and endeavours are continuing to improve its few scattered untreated supplies. Increased chlorination has been continued at Rhymney. Risca still suffers shortage at high levels in dry periods.

The following is an outline of the various schemes for consideration for grant under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts:—

Abergavenny R.D.C.	...	No progress is reported in respect of the proposals for Llangattock Lingoed. A scheme is being prepared to re-organise the supply to the southern portion of Govilon.
Chepstow R.D.C.	...	The Llangwm and Gaer Fawr scheme is making slow progress. The Devauden, Llan-soy and Glyn schemes (Northern Areas Schemes) were slightly amended and have been completed. The general position at Itton is under consideration. The small scheme for Common-y-Coed is in abeyance. These supplies are now the responsibility of the Newport and South Monmouthshire Water Board in lieu of the Chepstow Rural District Council, which initiated them.
Magor & St. Mellons R.D.C.	... ..	The scheme for improving supplies in the Coedkernew area, initiated by the Newport and South Monmouthshire Water Board is in an advanced stage of preparation.
Monmouth R.D.C.	...	The scheme for a supply to Maypole and St. Maughans has been held up by unfortunate circumstances.
Pontypool R.D.C.	...	The two schemes — Llanhennock and Llandegveth, and the small extension scheme for Clwyd-y-clap have been completed.

The small extension scheme for the rural locality at Woodfieldside in the Mynyddislwyn Urban District, which was advanced by the Abertillery and District Water Board, has been completed.

### Flooding.

Careful attention continues to be given to the parts of County most liable to flooding, *inter alia*, at Usk, Monmouth, Crumlin Abercarn and Goytre.

### Sewerage.

The Eastern Valley Main Trunk Sewer has a treatment plant at Ponthii discharging into the River Afon Ilwyd and continues to be generally satisfactory. Extensions were made to the plant recently and additional extensions are contemplated to cope with the sewage of an increasing population. The Rhymney Valley Main Trunk Sewer and the Western Valley Main Trunk Sewer both discharge crude sewage into the Bristol Channel. As sewage is discharged at receding tide and at sufficient distance from shore there is no evidence of "visual gross pollution" by sewage of the neighbouring beaches.



The following is a summary of outstanding sewerage and sewage disposal schemes which have been considered for grant by the Exchequer and the County Council under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts. Generally, steady progress has been maintained.

Abergavenny R.D.C.	The Pandy Scheme (first part) is nearing completion. This was effected in conjunction with the main road widening operations in the area. The scheme for the Bryn has also been completed. A scheme has been advanced for Bryngwyn (Great Oak area) and it is anticipated that an early start will be made. Now that the water supply has been provided for Grosmont, every effort is being made to hasten the sewerage scheme for that area, which is particularly urgently required. The scheme for Bryngewen is still under consideration.
Chepstow R.D.C.	Progress on the St. Arvans scheme is well advanced. It is hoped to proceed with the Tintern Scheme in the near future. The Undy scheme which is dependent for a treatment plant upon the major scheme for the Eastern Areas of Magor and St. Mellons R.D.C., is still under consideration.
Magor & St. Mellons R.D.C.	The Henllys scheme has been completed. It is hoped to make a start on the scheme for Castleton and Marshfield in the near future, and that the comprehensive Eastern Areas Sewerage Scheme (including Magor and Langstone) will follow.

The scheme for sewerage the rural localities of Princetown and Rhymney Bridge in the Rhymney Urban District is still under consideration.

### **Housing.**

An appended Table shows the number of houses built by District Councils, by private enterprise, and by the Cwmbran Development Corporation since the war. The total completed by all developers during 1962 (2,224) was the highest since 1956 and has only twice previously been exceeded. The Council house figure (1,252) is the second highest figure since 1956. The number of houses built by private enterprise (673) shows a further increase upon 1961 and now becomes the highest figure recorded for the

County. Allowing for some difficulty during the "credit squeeze" period, there has been a steady increase in the number of privately built houses progressively from 1946. Since the war the ratio of the number of council houses built to those built by private enterprise is considerably above 4:1; the ratio for the individual year of 1962 has now fallen to considerably below 2:1; for these comparisons the figures of the Cwmbran Development Corporation have been excluded.

A separate Table shows the number of houses completed by each local authority, by private enterprise in each local authority area, and by Cwmbran Development Corporation during 1962, and also the numbers of temporary and permanent houses owned by each of the district councils at the end of the year. Greatest activity by district councils during the year was in the Chepstow Urban and Rural Districts, and Risca Urban District (all to provide accommodation for the new Spencer Works employees) and Pontypool Urban District. Private development was most pronounced in Caerleon Urban District and Magor and St. Mellons and Pontypool Rural Districts. On a population basis, the districts with the highest ratio of council houses owned are Chepstow Urban, Abergavenny Borough, Risca Urban and Bedwas and Machen Urban, in that order. The districts with the lowest ratio of council houses owned are Pontypool Rural, Usk Urban, Monmouth Borough, Abertillery Urban and Bedwellty Urban in that order. The figures for Pontypool Rural District are, however, not truly representative owing to the swollen population in the Croesyceiliog and Llanyrafon Areas due to the activities of the Cwmbran Development Corporation. Site difficulties harass many of the valley authorities.

In the housing sphere, local authorities' other very important function is in preserving and modernising the older, substantial houses. Standard and discretionary grants are available for this purpose. Whereas, a few years ago, some authorities treated these provisions with some suspicion, it is probable that all have now realised the wisdom of the policy in order to save their accumulating debts on new houses, and are using the provisions of the Acts to the fullest extent possible. The main restriction in the use of their functions is still the sparsity of applications from tenanted property. It is clear that these houses will not be improved until new legislation prescribing minimum standards based at least on the present requirements for standard grants, has been introduced. This will probably require a "block" system of operation, along the lines already advocated in many quarters. This will entail the choosing of "blocks" by local authorities and either securing the improvement up to standard grant provisions, including a fixed bath, hot and cold water system, water carriage system of sanitation, or the demolition of all houses in each "block." At the present time

many authorities facilitate by mortgage the acquisition by tenants of the property in which they live, in order that improvement, assisted by grant, can be effected through the new owner-occupiers.

Under existing conditions, it is found in practice that the standard for the demolition of unfit houses is extremely low.

During 1962, some 326 Standard Improvement Grants were sanctioned by local authorities compared with 345 in 1961. Discretionary Improvement Grants sanctioned were 375 compared with 388 in 1961. The total for the year was therefore 701 compared with 733 in 1961 involving estimated costs of £140,440 compared with £139,009 during the preceding year. Loans totalled 217 compared with 210, involving some £54,306 compared with £64,010 in 1961. All of these rates have been remarkably steady since the provisions were first introduced, and indicates the small impact which is still being made upon the vast housing problems of most areas.

Certificates of Disrepair numbered 10 compared with 8 in 1961. At its introduction, this provision was no doubt indirectly responsible for many rented houses passing to tenant ownership and subsequent improvement, and is also still the means by which the rents of unsatisfactory houses are controlled.

Further details of the activities of individual District Councils in the sanctioning of grants and loans will be found in the Table appended.

A limited use has been made in the County of the provisions in the Housing Act, 1961, for dealing with houses in multiple occupation.

### **Schools.**

Generally, in recent years, many improvements have been made to existing schools, especially where re-replanning of interiors has taken place, which, with the quota of new schools, has considerably improved the overall picture of schools in the County. As observed in many previous years, however, it frequently happens that sanitary accommodation and sewage disposal receive the least attention. That at some Grammar Schools appears to have had but scant maintenance in recent years.

### **Clean Air.**

The following local authorities are co-operating with the County Council (as general liaison authority) in a scheme for collecting and disseminating quickly information on air pollution in the County:—

*Bedwas and Machen U.D.	*Mynyddislwyn U.D.
*Bedwellty U.D.	*Tredegar U.D.
*Chepstow U.D.	Risca U.D.
*Cwmbran U.D.	*Chepstow R.D.
*Ebbw Vale U.D.	*Magor & St. Mellons R.D.
*Monmouth M.B.	Pontypool R.D.

By arrangement, the \*County Borough of Newport have also joined in this scheme.

The asterisk (\*) indicates that the volumetric apparatus is being used for the measurement of smoke (and also usually sulphur dioxide) in the atmosphere. Other measurements are of grit deposits and the assessment of sulphur by the less dependable lead peroxide method. Except in the case of the County Borough of Newport, the smoke stains of the volumetric apparatus are read on the County Council reflectometer on behalf of the district councils.

The general observations previously tentatively made are gradually being confirmed:—

- i that the County is not one of the most polluted areas of the country.
- ii that significant increase in pollution by both smoke and sulphur is experienced during the winter months, indicating the considerable effect of domestic, commercial and industrial space heating.
- iii that, usually for periods of a few days together, under "smog" conditions, pollution rises to an objectionable degree.

Cwmbran Urban District Council has played a leading role in the matter of assessment of air pollution in the County, and it is perhaps significant that, having now completed their results for several years, they are the first authority seriously to contemplate positive action to reduce smoke pollution in their area.

Of other forms of pollution, that by iron oxide fume and grit in the lower areas of the Ebbw Vale Urban District is appalling. The arresting apparatus at the new Spencer Works has occasionally been found to fail with regrettable consequences to the neighbourhood.

### **Caravans.**

There are no large holiday caravan sites in the County, although several areas have a few small collections. There are also a few permanent caravan sites, most of them small. The larger sites are on the fringe of Newport, one being exempted from licensing as a result of its connection with the Spencer Works. Complaints continue to reach the County Council, and it is



obvious that generally it is difficult to maintain on caravan sites the standards of environmental sanitation associated with permanent buildings, and for this reason alone the caravan form of living cannot be looked upon as satisfactory.

### **Shops and Offices.**

Legislation to control the conditions in shops, offices and railway premises and to give workers in these occupations the same protection as is afforded to factory employees, is being materialised after many years. The delay of years in implementing these measures has not had any beneficial effect upon the standards which can be applied. Compared with many achievements in this age of wonder and accomplishment, it is regrettable that such low standards, even when they are recognised as minimum standards, have to be accepted. Nevertheless, many workers will be grateful for improvements which will have to be effected in connection with sanitary accommodation, temperatures in rooms, washing facilities, ventilation, lighting, etc. To have attempted higher standards in the first instance would have upset the economy of many firms, and probably involved so vast an amount of supervisory and administrative work as to be unenforceable.

### **Swimming Baths.**

The importance of providing facilities for swimming both from its value as an exercise and also as a safety measure in view of the increase in the amount of leisure spent in bathing activities at lakes, rivers and on seaside beaches, is increasingly being recognised. A number of local authorities own swimming baths, which are operated under careful conditions. There are also a few private swimming baths. Safety in the condition of the water is maintained by adding chlorine in one form or another. As well as providing an additional measure of improvement of the water and reducing the amount of chlorine necessary, mechanical filtration is also a worthwhile process as it assists in conserving the amount of water used. The chlorine content is controlled by on-the-spot checks, and the bacteriological condition assessed by samples which are examined at the Public Health Laboratory.

### **Milk.**

The whole of the County is a "specified area" and all milk sold in retail is required to be "Tuberculin Tested," "Pasteurised," or "Sterilised." The term "Tuberculin Tested" will shortly be superseded for raw milk and dispensed with from the combined designations "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)."

The County Health Inspector is the authorised officer for securing that milk sold in retail is properly subject to the respective special designations.

The following is a summary of action taken in this respect during the year:—

Complaints investigated:—

(i) of falsely describing milk ... ..	Nil
(ii) of selling milk in a "specified area" without holding appropriate licences ... ..	14
Licences subsequently issued ... ..	14

The above figure compares with 42 during 1961, when a considerable number of retailers not licensed by District Councils were discovered after the transfer of functions from them to the County Council. The steady quarterly number of sellers of milk found unlicensed is due in the main to the increasing practice of the sale of milk from shops. Although the milk at such premises is invariably sold in the sealed containers in which it is received, it is important that the licensing procedure be enforced in order that all the conditions applicable to the control of milk can be checked, in particular the periodical supervision of bacteriological quality.

The County Council is the licensing authority for all retailers of milk in the area for which it is the Food and Drugs Authority (except for producer-retailers who remain under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food). The responsibility for this work devolves upon the County Health Inspectors, who also undertake regular bacteriological sampling and control of supplies to Schools, Hospitals, Old Folks' Homes, Childrens Homes, Special Schools, etc.

The following milk dealers' licences were in operation on the 31st December, 1962, and 31st December, 1961:—

	1962.		1961.	
	<i>Licences</i>	<i>Premises</i>	<i>Licences</i>	<i>Premises</i>
To Pasteurise ... ..	3	3	4	4
To Sterilise ... ..	1	1	1	1
Pasteuriser's Pre-packed (own pasteurising) ..	4	8	4	8
Steriliser's Pre-packed (own sterilising) ...	1	1	1	1
Pre-packed Pasteurised/Tuberculin Tested/ Sterilised ... ..	295	328	268	292
Tuberculin Tested ... ..	12	12	13	13
Totals ... ..	316	353	291	319

The milk pasteurising plants at Marshfield, Nantyglo and Llanhennoek, and the sterilising plant at Marchfield, continued in operation during the year; that at Abertillery ceased to function.

The following is a summary of the 2,310 samples of milk taken by the County Health Inspector during 1962:—

1. Samples taken:—

Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	1,283
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	120
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	...	...	...	...	689
Tuberculin Tested Milk (untreated)	...	...	...	...	81
					<hr/>
Total under Special Designations Regulations	...	...	...	...	2,173
For Biological examination	...	...	...	...	137
					<hr/>
Total Milk Samples	...	...	...	...	2,310
					<hr/>

2. Origin of above samples:—

From Pasteuring Plants	...	...	...	...	343
From Sterilising Plants	...	...	...	...	50
On delivery at Schools	...	...	...	...	301
On delivery at Hospitals, Old Folks' Homes, Children's Homes, etc.	...	...	...	...	179
Other samples taken in retail	...	...	...	...	1,300
					<hr/>
					2,173
From Retailers (including Producer-Retailers) for Biological Examination	...	...	...	...	137
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	2,310
					<hr/>

This compares with 2,026 samples taken in 1961 and 1,330 samples taken in 1960.

### Ice Cream.

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment), etc., Regulations, 1959, permit of three forms of pasteurisation and also of sterilisation. Control is effected by the Public Health Inspectors of District Councils. A legal bacteriological standard would be an asset for this work, and for the safe control of other iced confectioneries.

**Meat.**

The review of slaughterhouses has now made good progress and Orders bringing into operation the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations have been made in respect of most districts of the County which have slaughterhouses. Regulations to require the 100 % inspection of meat at the time of slaughter, and making the hitherto guiding memorandum of meat inspection into a legal document, will shortly be in operation. Difficulties will have to be overcome in respect of the unrestricted hours of slaughter, partly due to a shortage of Public Health Inspectors for inspection work, and also the cost devolving upon employing authorities in staffing for sickness, holidays and odd periods of slaughtering.

Other matters which continue to exercise the attention of Public Health Inspectors are the separation of meat for human consumption from pets' meat at all stages of distribution, and the broiler industry.

**Food Hygiene.**

The inculcation of hygienic habits into all handlers of open food, in particular in the distributive trades, catering industries and homes is a major environmental health object of the present age. The Food Hygiene Regulations give excellent legal support for this work, both in respect of food premises and the conditions under which it is handled, but the major work is in the rôle of educating food handlers. Advice, films, illustrated talks, etc., are available through County Council staffs. It would be a good thing if large employers of catering staffs, such as Local Education Authorities, would give a lead by having written into the Condition of Service of their employees a requirement that they undergo a suitable course of lectures or illustrated talks.



## STATISTICAL DATA

## STATISTICAL DATA.

Area	...	...	...	...	339,089 acres
Population in 1949	(Mid-year)	...	...	...	318,510
Population in 1950	do.	...	...	...	319,640
Population in 1951	do.	...	...	...	317,900
Population in 1952	do.	...	...	...	318,000
Population in 1953	do.	...	...	...	318,800
Population in 1954	do.	...	...	...	320,800
Population in 1955	do.	...	...	...	321,500
Population in 1956	do.	...	...	...	323,400
Population in 1957	do.	...	...	...	325,200
Population in 1958	do.	...	...	...	327,500
Population in 1959	do.	...	...	...	329,200
Population in 1960	do.	...	...	...	331,150
Population in 1961	do.	...	...	...	334,420
Population in 1962	do.	...	...	...	340,820
Rateable Value, April 1st, 1962	...	...	...	...	£3,221,008
Estimated Sum represented by a penny rate					
April 1st, 1962	...	...	...	...	£12,574

Table of Birth Rates, Death Rates, Infant Death Rates, and Population of Monmouthshire with rates of a number of other Counties and England and Wales for comparison. All rates are crude.

<i>County of</i>	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	Total Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Infant Death Rate (under 1 year) per 1,000 Live Births	Neo-Natal Death Rate (under 4 weeks) per 1,000 Live Births	Early Neo-Natal Death Rate (under 1 week) per 1,000 Live Births	Perinatal Death Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	Estimated Mid-Year 1962 Population
Monmouth ... ..	18.17	25.64	11.89	25.02	15.82	13.56	38.85	340,820
Worcester ... ..	17.3	16.3	11.5	20.4	16.1	13.7	29.8	450,400
Norfolk ... ..	16.10	17.71	12.06	14.42	10.66	8.78	26.33	396,210
Northumberland ...	17.20	19.32	12.23	23.28	16.47	13.01	32.08	487,170
Dorset ... ..	15.8	19.9	13.3	21.8	15.9	13.4	33.0	319,800
East Sussex ... ..	13.35	15.21	16.10	17.01	13.67	10.17	25.23	383,100
West Sussex ... ..	14.8	17.1	14.6	20.1	14.9	13.1	29.4	418,470
England & Wales...	18.0	18.1	11.9	21.6	15.1	13.0	30.8	46,669,000

**Births.**

During 1962 there were, according to the Registrar-General returns, 6,194 live births in the Administrative County and 163 still-births. Further details are as follows:—

	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Totals.	Comparability Factor.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<b>URBAN DISTRICTS:</b>						
Live Births ...	2,420	2,360	95	92	4,967	1.00
Still Births ...	67,	63	8	3	141	
<b>RURAL DISTRICTS:</b>						
Live Births ...	626	559	20	22	1,227	0.94
Still Births ...	13	9	—	—	22	
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>3,126</b>	<b>2,991</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>6,357</b>	<b>—</b>

The number of registered live births showed an increase of 243 compared with the year 1961, and it was 486 higher than for 1960.

The crude live birth rate per 1,000 population for the year under review and for the preceding five years is as follows, comparative figures being given for England and Wales:—

	1962.	1961.	1960.	1959.	1958.	1957.	1956.	1955.
Monmouthshire ...	18.17	17.85	17.29	16.85	17.04	17.1	16.8	15.3
England & Wales ..	18.0	17.4	17.1	16.5	16.4	16.1	15.6	15.0

The number of live births in the County during 1962, 6,194, gave a rate of 18.17 per 1,000 population. As the comparability factor for the County is 0.99, adjustment converts the rate to 17.99, which compares with 18.0 for England and Wales.

The number of still-births was 163, giving a crude rate of 0.48 per 1,000 population. The adjusted rate was 0.48, compared with 0.33 per 1,000 civilian population in England and Wales. For Monmouthshire the number of registered still-births for 1962 gave a crude rate of 25.64 per 1,000 live and still-births, and 26.32 per 1,000 live births.

### Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in the Administrative County, as shown by the Registrar-General's returns, was 4,053. How this compares with previous years is shown:—

1962.	1961.	1960.	1959.	1958.	1957.	1956.	1955.	1954.	1953.
4,053	4,176	3,837	3,869	3,842	3,897	3,867	3,986	3,824	3,691

The crude general death rate calculated upon the estimate of population submitted by the Registrar-General, 340,820, was 11.89 per 1,000 living. The figure was higher than for England and Wales, 11.9. After adjustment by the comparability factor of 1.15 the County figure was 13.67. The following is a comparison of the crude rate with previous years:—

1962.	1961.	1960.	1959.	1958.	1957.	1956.	1955.	1954.	1953.
11.89	12.49	11.58	11.75	11.73	11.98	11.96	12.4	11.9	11.6

The Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 related live births for Monmouthshire and also for England and Wales for the present and past six years are as follows:—

	1962.	1961.	1960	1959.	1958.	1957.	1956.
Monmouthshire ...	25.02	27.97	25.49	27.23	25.81	30.98	28.96
England & Wales ...	21.6	21.6	21.9	22.2	22.6	23.1	23.8

During 1962, 155 children died before reaching the age of 4 weeks. This represented a neonatal mortality rate of 15.82 per 1,000 related live births. The figure for England and Wales was 15.1.

There were 101 deaths of infants under 1 week of age.

Perinatal Mortality (still-births and deaths of infants under 1 week of age) in the County for the year 1962 gave a crude rate of 38.85 per 1,000 total live and still births. The rate for England and Wales for 30.8.

### Maternal Mortality.

There were 3 deaths registered during the year from accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition. This was equal to a rate of 0.47 per 1,000 live and still births.

The Maternal Mortality rate for England and Wales was 0.35 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

The County maternal mortality rates per 1,000 live and still-births for the present and previous years are shown:—



1962	...	...	...	0.47
1961	...	...	...	0.98
1960	...	...	...	Nil
1959	...	...	...	0.52
1958	...	..	...	0.17
1957	..	...	...	0.70
1956	...	...	...	1.07
1955	...	...	...	0.98
1954	...	...	...	1.49
1953	...	...	...	1.09
1952	...	...	...	0.71
1951	...	...	...	1.48
1950	...	...	...	1.73
1949	...	...	...	2.83
1948	...	...	...	1.92
1947	...	...	...	1.17

During the year 1962 there were 8 cases of puerperal pyrexia which were notifiable according to Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations. In 1961 there were 8 notifications, in 1960 there were 25, and in 1959, 25.

#### PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS, 1961 AND 1962.

	1961.	1962.
Number of live births ... ..	5,970	6,194
Live birth-rate per 1,000 population, crude ... ..	17.85	18.17
Illegitimate live-births per cent. of total live births ...	3.38	3.70
Number of still-births ... ..	143	163
Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births ... ..	23.39	25.64
Total number of live and still-births ... ..	6,113	6,357
Total number of infant deaths (under 1 year of age) ...	167	155
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 total live births ... ..	27.97	25.02
Mortality rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..	27.74	24.81
Mortality rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..	34.65	30.57
Neo-Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first 4 weeks)	20.10	15.82
Early neo-natal Mortality per 1,000 live births (under 1 week) ... ..	16.92	13.56
Perinatal Mortality (still births and deaths of infants under 1 week of age) per 1,000 total live and still-births ...	39.9	38.85
Number of maternal deaths (including abortions) ... ..	6	3
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births ...	0.98	0.47
Still-birth rate per 1,000 population ... ..	0.43	0.48
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Total death rate per 1,000 population, crude ... ..	12.49	11.89
Total death rate per 1,000 population (adjusted) ... ..	14.36	13.67
Total number of deaths ... ..	4,176	4,053



## VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962

DISTRICT	ESTIMATED POPULATION.	LIVE BIRTHS				STILL BIRTHS				DEATHS				INFANTILE MORTALITY.				Tuberculosis Death-rate (Pulmonary and non- Pulmonary) per 1000 of estimated population.	AREA	District Medical Officer of Health at End of 1962
		Male	Female	TOTAL	Rate per 1000 of popu- lation	Male	Female	TOTAL	Rate per 1000 of popu- lation	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1000 of popula- tion	Deaths under 1 year of age			Rate per 1,000 Live births.			
														Male	Female	Total				
<b>URBAN.</b>																				
Abercarn ... ..	19400	152	152	304	19.12	6	6	12	0.62	114	87	201	10.36	3	2	5	16.45	0.10	No. 3	H. V. M. Jones, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Abergavenny ... ..	9700	91	68	159	16.39	5	4	9	0.93	68	52	120	12.37	2	1	3	18.87	0.10	No. 10	Sadie M. R. James, M.B., B.CH., B.S.C., D.P.H.
Abertillery ... ..	25020	220	245	465	18.59	7	10	17	0.68	173	130	303	12.31	13	4	17	36.56	0.12	No. 5	J. Walters Bowen, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.
Bedwas and Machen ...	10310	106	111	217	21.05	1	1	2	0.19	59	53	112	10.86	6	4	10	46.00	—	No. 6	K. P. Giles, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Bedwellty ... ..	27470	255	229	484	17.62	8	8	16	0.58	172	135	307	11.18	7	5	12	24.79	0.11	No. 2	R. A. Hoey, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Blaenavon ... ..	8390	65	65	130	15.49	1	1	2	0.24	62	62	124	14.78	3	2	5	38.46	—	No. 7	F. J. Hallinan, M.B.E., M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Caerleon ... ..	4420	35	30	65	14.70	1	—	1	0.23	50	37	87	19.68	1	—	1	15.39	—	No. 8	Hywel G. Jenkins, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Chepstow ... ..	7250	85	87	172	23.72	2	—	2	0.27	71	55	126	17.38	1	4	5	29.07	—	No. 9	E. N. Dowell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Cwmbran ... ..	23190	238	218	456	19.66	8	4	12	0.52	114	85	199	8.58	10	2	12	26.32	0.04	No. 8	Hywel G. Jenkins, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Ebbw Vale ... ..	28350	242	238	480	16.93	5	7	12	0.42	201	139	340	11.99	6	2	8	16.67	0.04	No. 4	Thos. Stephens, M.C., B.S.C. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., O.P.H.
Monmouth ... ..	5780	59	41	100	17.30	—	—	—	—	28	48	76	13.15	—	2	2	20.00	—	No. 9	E. N. Dowell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Mynyddislwyn ... ..	15540	133	136	269	17.31	3	3	6	0.39	86	76	162	10.43	2	3	5	18.59	0.13	No. 3	H. V. M. Jones, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Nantyglo and Blaina ...	10970	113	113	226	20.60	2	3	5	0.46	83	59	142	12.94	6	3	9	39.82	0.09	No. 5	J. Walters Bowen, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.
Pontypool ... ..	39750	323	309	632	15.90	15	8	23	0.58	272	209	481	12.10	12	8	20	31.65	0.13	No. 7	F. J. Hallinan, M.B.E., M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Rhydney ... ..	8850	80	92	172	19.44	4	1	5	0.57	78	54	132	14.92	4	—	4	23.26	0.11	No. 1	M. J. Donelan, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.
Risca ... ..	14110	112	107	219	15.52	1	2	3	0.21	97	77	174	12.33	1	1	2	9.13	0.07	No. 6	K. P. Giles, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Tredeggar ... ..	19820	192	187	379	19.12	6	6	12	0.60	151	119	270	13.62	6	4	10	26.39	—	No. 1	M. J. Donelan, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.
Usk ... ..	1850	14	24	38	20.54	—	2	2	1.08	9	13	22	11.89	—	2	2	52.63	—	No. 10	Sadie M. R. James, M.B., B.CH., B.S.C., D.P.H.
URBAN TOTALS ... ..	280170	2515	2452	4967	17.73	75	66	141	0.50	1893	1490	3383	12.08	83	49	132	26.58	0.07		
<b>RURAL.</b>																				
Abergavenny ... ..	8890	71	69	140	15.75	1	—	1	0.11	83	81	164	18.48	2	3	5	38.71	0.11	No. 10	Sadie M. R. James, M.B., B.CH., B.S.C., D.P.H.
Chepstow ... ..	11780	107	107	214	18.17	7	2	9	0.76	78	67	145	12.31	1	1	2	9.35	0.09	No. 9	E. N. Dowell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Magor & St. Mellons ...	18850	237	216	453	24.02	2	3	5	0.27	90	86	176	9.34	8	5	13	28.70	—	No. 6	K. P. Giles, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Monmouth ... ..	6000	41	44	85	14.17	1	2	3	0.50	43	35	78	13.00	1	—	1	11.76	—	No. 9	E. N. Dowell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Pontypool ... ..	15130	190	145	335	21.48	2	2	4	0.26	55	52	107	7.07	—	2	2	5.97	—	No. 7	Sadie M. R. James, M.B., B.CH., B.S.C., D.P.H.
RURAL TOTALS ... ..	60650	646	581	1227	20.23	13	9	22	0.36	349	321	670	11.05	12	11	23	18.75	0.03		
Grand Totals, 1962 ...	340820	3161	3033	6194	18.17	88	75	163	0.48	2242	1811	4053	11.89	95	60	155	25.02	0.07		
Totals for Year 1961 ...	334420	3125	2845	5970	17.85	60	83	143	0.43	2319	1857	4176	12.40	97	70	167	27.97	0.09		





## REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN OF BIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS IN 1962

District.	Estimated Mid-Year Home Popula- tion.	Live Births.				Still Births.				Deaths under 1 Year of Age.				Deaths under 4 Weeks of Age.				Deaths under 1 Week of Age.				Comparability Factors.		
		Legit.		Illegit.		Legit.		Illegit.		Legit.		Illegit.		Legit.		Illegit.		Legit.		Illegit.		Births.	Deaths.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Urban.																								
Abercarn ... ..	19,400	147	151	5	1	3	6	3	—	3	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	0.99	1.22	
Abergavenny ... ..	9,700	87	61	4	7	5	4	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1.00	0.97	
Abertillery ... ..	25,020	209	238	11	7	6	10	1	—	12	4	1	—	7	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1.03	1.15	
Bedwas & Machen ... ..	10,310	103	107	3	4	1	1	—	—	6	4	—	—	5	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	0.95	1.26	
Bedwellty ... ..	27,470	247	221	8	8	8	6	—	2	7	4	—	1	4	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1.01	1.34	
Blaenavon ... ..	8,390	61	63	4	2	1	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	1.12	1.05	
Caerleon ... ..	4,420	34	29	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.04	0.64	
Chepstow ... ..	7,250	84	82	1	5	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	0.94	0.68	
Cwmbran ... ..	23,190	230	213	8	5	8	3	—	1	10	2	—	—	9	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	0.79	1.53	
Ebbw Vale ... ..	28,350	233	231	9	7	5	7	—	—	5	2	1	—	4	1	1	—	4	1	1	—	1.05	1.23	
Monmouth ... ..	5,780	56	37	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.01	0.84	
Mynyddislwyn ... ..	15,540	128	128	5	8	2	3	1	—	2	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	1.00	1.34	
Nantyglo & Blaina ... ..	10,970	104	106	9	7	2	3	—	—	6	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	2	—	—	1.05	1.11	
Pontypool ... ..	39,750	317	297	6	12	13	8	2	—	12	8	—	—	10	6	—	—	8	5	—	—	1.04	1.12	
Rhymney ... ..	8,850	74	88	6	4	3	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1.03	1.16	
Risca ... ..	14,110	108	102	4	5	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1.01	1.08	
Tredegarr ... ..	19,820	186	183	6	4	6	6	—	—	6	4	—	—	4	2	—	—	4	1	—	—	1.00	1.14	
Usk ... ..	1,850	12	23	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.03	1.10	
Totals Urban Districts		280,170	2420	2360	95	92	67	63	8	3	81	45	2	4	56	22	1	3	51	16	1	2	1.00	1.16
Rural.																								
Abergavenny ... ..	8,890	68	66	3	3	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	3	—	—	1.27	0.57	
Chepstow ... ..	11,780	104	102	3	5	7	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	0.99	1.14	
Magor & St Mellons	18,850	229	208	8	8	2	3	—	—	7	5	1	—	4	3	—	—	3	2	—	—	0.91	1.22	
Monmouth ... ..	6,000	39	43	2	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.08	0.88	
Pontypool ... ..	15,130	186	140	4	5	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	0.75	1.48	
Total Rural Districts		60,650	626	559	20	22	13	9	—	11	11	1	—	7	9	—	—	6	8	—	—	0.94	1.05	
Grand Totals ...		340,820	3046	2919	115	114	80	72	8	3	92	56	3	4	63	31	1	3	57	24	1	2	0.99	1.15





## CAUSES OF DEATH IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH FOR THE YEAR 1962

Age Groups.		Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Tuberculosis, Other	Syphilitic Disease	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Meningococcal Infection	Acute Poliomyelitis	Measles	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	Leukemia, Aleukemia	Diabetes	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	Coronary Disease, Angina	Hypertension, with Heart Disease	Other Heart Diseases	Other Circulatory Disease	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Hyperplasia of Prostate	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	Congenital Malformations	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	Motor Vehicle Accidents	All other Accidents	Suicide	Homicide and Operations of War	All Causes
Urban Districts.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Males	0—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	52	—	2	—	—	83	
	1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	10		
	5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	12	
	15—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	7	1	—	29
	25—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	2	18	—	6	6	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	10	3	—	78
	45—	9	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	30	62	1	—	40	3	2	34	149	6	23	11	3	8	54	27	6	—	—	—	—	2	23	4	12	6	—	534
	75—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	30	—	—	47	1	3	53	134	10	39	13	—	17	95	20	7	1	—	6	—	13	—	5	5	—	521	
Total Males		15	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	4	63	101	1	—	143	6	5	195	410	32	181	73	12	68	214	61	19	5	23	18	—	14	135	22	50	18	—	1,893
Females	0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	13	16	—	4	—	—	49
	1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	10	
	5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	10	
	15—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	1	—	14	
	25—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	5	—	10	—	—	5	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	60	
	45—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	19	6	19	12	43	1	2	41	43	9	22	7	1	1	8	3	—	1	2	3	—	11	26	5	4	—	288	
	75—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	3	9	9	29	2	7	74	85	18	46	17	1	9	24	2	1	3	6	—	—	22	31	—	4	—	386	
Total Females		4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	54	12	45	28	121	6	18	279	215	45	242	68	3	53	67	11	4	10	17	—	3	15	112	9	40	5	—	1,490
Rural Districts.																																						
Males	0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
	1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	15—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
	25—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
	45—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	7	—	—	6	21	2	4	3	—	2	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	80
	75—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	8	—	—	12	32	3	12	5	—	3	9	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	4	1	2	—	100
Total Males		2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	13	—	—	27	—	—	34	86	7	44	20	—	13	25	6	1	3	5	4	—	4	21	8	8	3	—	349
Females	0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
	1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	15—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
	25—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	
	45—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	—	6	—	—	10	11	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	
	75—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	10	—	1	18	18	1	8	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170
Total Females		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	11	2	23	1	5	47	60	8	66	10	3	10	6	4	1	2	3	—	—	3	26	4	9	2	—	321
Grand Totals		21	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	8	140	131	57	30	314	13	28	555	771	92	533	171	18	144	312	82	25	20	48	22	3	36	294	43	107	28	—	4,053





## REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH FOR THE YEAR 1962

District.	Popula- tion.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Tuberculosis, Other	Syphilitic Diseases	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Meningococcal Infection	Acute Poliomyelitis	Measles	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	Leukaemia, Ateleukaemia	Diabetes	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	Coronary Diseases, Angina	Hypertension, with Heart Disease	Other Heart Diseases	Other Circulatory Disease	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Hyperplasia of Prostate	Pregnancy Childbirth, Abortion	Congenital Malformations	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	Motor Vehicle Accidents	All other Accidents	Suicide	Homicide and Operations of War	All Causes	
Urban Districts.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Abercarn	19,400	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	7	1	—	14	3	2	28	29	5	31	6	—	5	24	4	4	—	3	2	—	2	15	—	4	3	—	201	
Abergavenny	9,700	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	4	—	1	8	—	—	21	24	—	27	6	2	2	4	—	1	1	1	—	2	6	—	5	—	—	120		
Abertillery	25,020	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	10	4	2	28	1	3	29	45	11	44	7	1	8	36	9	3	—	2	—	—	4	22	7	2	—	308		
Bedwas & Machen	10,310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	2	1	8	—	—	17	28	1	9	3	—	4	10	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	9	—	2	—	112		
Bedwellty	27,470	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	4	2	28	1	4	35	50	7	23	15	1	18	36	9	1	2	—	—	—	3	17	2	13	1	—	307	
Blaenavon	8,390	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	2	8	1	—	25	26	1	15	12	—	4	11	3	—	—	—	2	1	5	1	—	—	—	124		
Caerleon	4,420	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	6	—	1	13	15	—	14	5	2	6	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	10	—	2	—	87		
Chepstow	7,250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	2	—	11	—	1	17	29	3	12	14	2	2	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	2	—	1	—	126	
Cwmbran	23,190	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	4	1	12	1	1	17	37	7	43	7	1	7	13	2	1	—	5	—	—	1	20	1	5	3	—	199	
Ebbw Vale	28,350	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	9	20	3	5	33	1	2	49	70	13	21	11	1	13	26	5	4	3	4	1	1	1	27	4	9	1	—	340	
Monmouth	5,780	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	3	6	—	—	13	16	—	11	4	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	4	—	76		
Mynyddislwyn	15,540	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	3	1	15	1	2	25	24	3	27	8	1	6	12	4	—	1	5	—	—	—	1	7	4	3	—	162	
Nantyglo & Blaina	10,970	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	6	1	9	9	—	1	19	27	5	19	7	—	3	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	2	3	1	—	142	
Pontypool	39,750	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	27	12	12	3	35	1	4	69	85	6	52	12	1	19	39	11	5	1	6	3	1	5	42	8	12	4	—	481	
Rhymney	8,850	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	2	5	1	—	18	33	1	12	6	—	6	19	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	1	—	132	
Risca	14,110	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	2	1	11	—	1	36	45	3	19	7	2	4	11	1	1	2	—	—	—	11	1	4	1	1	—	174	
Tredeggar	19,820	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	7	4	2	24	1	1	38	39	10	33	10	—	12	16	17	—	3	4	—	—	3	18	2	11	4	—	270	
Usk	1,850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	—	—	7	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	
Rural Districts.																																							
Abergavenny	8,890	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	4	1	1	7	—	1	12	35	7	45	4	—	7	5	3	1	1	2	—	—	1	12	1	3	1	—	164	
Chepstow	11,780	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	2	—	16	—	2	22	41	3	16	8	—	1	9	1	—	—	3	—	—	2	6	2	3	2	—	145	
Magor & St. Mellons	18,850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	3	—	8	—	1	16	41	2	17	8	2	9	13	1	1	2	3	—	—	2	17	5	6	6	1	—	176
Monmouth	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	8	—	1	11	11	—	19	6	—	1	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	6	—	2	—	78		
Pontypool	15,130	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	2	—	7	1	—	20	18	3	13	4	1	5	1	3	3	—	1	3	1	—	1	6	4	3	1	—	107
Total	340,820	21	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	8	140	131	57	30	314	13	28	555	771	92	533	171	18	144	312	82	25	20	48	22	3	36	294	43	107	28	—	4,053	

# INFANT DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, 1962

0 to 4 Weeks.

District.	TUBERCULOSIS.		Syphilitic Disease	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Meningococcal Infection	Acute Poliomyelitis	Measles	Cancer (Malignant Disease)	Blood Diseases (Leukaemia and Anaemia)	Influenza	Pneumonia (All Forms)	Bronchitis	Other Respiratory Diseases	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	Violence	Congenital Malformation of Heart	Congenital Malformations of Central Nervous System		Other (Congenital Malformations)	Alveolitis and Hyaline Membrane	Asphyxia	Prematurity	Haemolytic Disease of the New Born	Maceration	Other Causes	Total
	Respiratory	Other																Anecephaly	Other								
<b>URBAN.</b>																											
Abercarn ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3
Abergavenny ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Aberthillery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	10
Bedwas & Machen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Bedwellty ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	5
Blaenavon ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Caerleon ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chepstow ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	4
Cwmbran ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	2	10
Ebbw Vale ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	6
Monmouth ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mynyddislwyn ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Nantyglo & Blaina ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Pontypool ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	7	—	—	1	16
Rhymney ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Risca ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Tiedegar ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	7
Usk ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban Totals ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	1	12	4	33	—	—	13	81
<b>RURAL.</b>																											
Abergavenny ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	4
Chepstow ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Magor & S. Mellons ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	7
Monmouth ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pontypool ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Rural Totals ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	6	1	—	3	16
Grand Totals ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	—	1	3	1	4	2	13	5	39	1	—	16	97

# Infant Deaths under One Year of Age, 1962 (Continued).

4 Weeks to 1 Year.

District.	TUBERCU- LOSIS.		Syphilitic Disease	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Meningococcal Infection	Acute Poliomyelitis	Measles	Cancer (Malignant Disease)	Heart Disease	Influenza	Pneumonia (All Forms)	Bronchitis	Other Respiratory Diseases	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	Violence	Congenital Malformations of Heart	Congenital Malformations of Central Nervous System		Malformations	Aplastic and Hyaline Membrane	Asphyxia	Prematurity	Haemolytic Disease of the New Born	Maceration	Other Causes	Total		
	Respiratory	Other																Anencephaly	Other										
URBAN.																													
Abercarn ...																		1									1	2	
Abergavenny ...																		2										1	
Abertillery ...						1						2	1															7	
Bedwas & Machen ...						2						2																4	
Bedwellty ...												3	1															7	
Blaenavon ...																													1
Caerleon ...												1																1	
Chepstow ...												1																1	
Cwmbran ...											1																	1	
Ebbw Vale ...												1																1	
Monmouth ...												1																1	
Mynyddislwyn ...												1																1	
Nantyglo & Blaina ...												3																1	
Pontypool ...												2																4	
Rhymney ...												2																2	
Risca ...												1																3	
Tredegart ...																													2
Usk ...																													
Urban Totals ...						3					1	20	2		2		3					1	6			6		44	
RURAL.																													
Abergavenny ...																		1										1	
Chepstow ...																													
Magor & S. Mellons ...												3		1														5	
Monmouth ...																													
Pontypool ...																													
Rural Totals ...												3					1											6	
Grand Totals ...						3					1	23	2	1	3		4					1	6			6		50	

Table compiled from M.O.H.'s Returns.



# SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR 1962

DISTRICTS	Estimated Mid-1962 Population	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Poliomyelitis		Measles (excluding Rubella)	Diphtheria	Acute Pneumonia	Dysentery	Acute Encephalitis			Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fevers	Erysipelas	Meningococcal Infection	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Tuberculosis		Other
				Paralytic	Non-Paralytic					Smallpox	Infective	Post-Infectious								Respiratory	Meninges and CNS.	
<b>URBAN.</b>																						
Abercarn	19,180	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..
Abergavenny	9,620	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1
Abertillery	25,180	3	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3
Bedwas and Machen	10,190	2	1	..	..	20	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Bedwellty	27,460	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Blaenavon	8,410	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Caerleon	4,070	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chepstow	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Cwmbran	21,920	..	..	1	..	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1
Ebbw Vale	28,380	23	..	13	6	8	..	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	40	..	..	3	..	..
Monmouth	5,720	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1
Mynyddislwyn	15,390	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Nantyglo and Blaenau	10,960	..	..	5	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	2
Pontypool	39,710	12	17	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Rhymney	8,810	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Risca	13,990	1	..	..	..	9	..	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	5	..	..
Tredegarr	19,770	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	7	..	2
Usk	1,830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals, Urban	276,590	50	21	24	12	96	--	38	22	--	--	1	--	--	8	1	73	5	--	75	--	10
<b>RURAL.</b>																						
Abergavenny	8,790	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Chepstow	11,490	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Magor & St. Mellons	17,190	4	..	..	..	14	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	1
Monmouth	6,010	..	2	..	..	21	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Pontypool	14,350	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals, Rural	57,830	7	3	--	--	44	--	8	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	--	1
Grand Totals	334,420	57	24	24	12	140	--	46	28	--	--	1	--	--	8	2	73	5	--	93	--	11



## ANALYSIS OF NOTIFICATIONS OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS, 1962

NATURE OF DISEASE.	Under 1 Year			1 Year			2 Years			3 Years			4 Years			5-9 Years			10-14 Years			15-24 Years			25 Years and Over			Age Unknown			Total (All Ages)		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total			
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	1	1	2	—	2	1	4	5	4	—	4	5	3	8	15	13	28	3	5	8	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	26	57
Whooping Cough ... ..	3	1	4	1	—	1	1	4	5	—	1	1	2	—	2	4	6	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	24	
Acute Poliomyelitis:																																	
Paralytic ... ..	—	—	—	1	3	4	2	1	3	3	1	4	3	2	5	2	4	6	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	24	
Non-Paralytic ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	2	6	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	12	
Measles (excluding Rubella) ... ..	5	16	16	6	4	10	8	8	16	7	3	10	8	6	14	15	40	55	8	8	16	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	59	81	140	
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dysentery ... ..	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	2	8	1	—	1	—	3	3	9	2	11	—	—	18	10	28	
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	2	

	Under 5 Years			5-14 Years			15-44 Years			45-64 Years			65 Years and Over			Age Unknown			Total (All Ages)		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Acute Pneumonia ...	3	4	7	8	4	12	1	1	2	7	7	14	7	4	11	—	—	—	26	20	46
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis:																					
Infective ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Infectious ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	3	8
Food Poisoning ...	13	4	17	7	2	9	9	10	19	7	16	23	1	4	5	—	—	—	37	36	73
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	5	5	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NATURE OF DISEASE.		Under 5 Years.			5-14 Years.			15-24 Years.			25-44 Years.			45-64 Years.			65 Years and Over.			Age Unknown.			Total (All Ages)		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Tuberculosis	Respiratory ... ..	1	5	6	5	1	6	5	8	13	8	15	23	24	8	32	8	4	12	—	1	1	51	42	93
	Meninges and C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other ... ..	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	11

Table compiled from District M.O.H.'s Returns.





## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

### Isolation Hospitals.

These are under the control of the Regional Hospital Board and are the responsibility of the Hospital Management Committee.

### Smallpox.

No case of Smallpox was reported in the County during 1962.

### Scarlet Fever.

The number of notifications of Scarlet Fever was 57. It was 89 in 1961.

### Diphtheria.

During the year under review, there were no notifications of cases of Diphtheria.

		1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
No. of Notifications	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
No. of Deaths	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

### Meningococcal Infection.

		1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
No. of Cases reported	...	2	2	1	3	5	6
No. of Deaths	...	2	1	1	2	1	4

### Acute Poliomyelitis.

		1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
No. of Cases notified	...	36	7	Nil	4	7	63
No. of Deaths	...	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	3

### Chicken Pox.

This disease was not compulsorily notifiable.

### Measles.

		1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
No. of Cases notified	...	140	6,284	21	1,955	2,894	2,822
No. of Deaths	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	2	1

### Whooping Cough.

		1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
No. of Cases notified	...	24	190	138	140	225	276
No. of Deaths	...	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

### Influenza.

		1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
No. of Deaths	...	18	97	13	47	18	60

### Acute Pneumonia.

		1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
No. of Cases notified	...	46	66	45	113	99	163
No. of Deaths	...	144	157	114	103	109	118

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION FOR THE YEAR 1962.

	CHILDREN BORN IN YEARS :—							
	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1953-1957	1948-1952	Total
A. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Authority's Area (including temporary residents) during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1962.	1112	2153	469	221	118	485	204	4762
B. Number of children who received a Secondary (Re-inforcing) Injection (i.e., subsequently to Primary Immunisation at an earlier age) during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1962.	4	252	491	65	88	1112	277	2289

The decrease in the numbers of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation may be due to the incidence of Smallpox in a neighbouring County and an outbreak of Acute Poliomyelitis in this County during 1962 and the engagement of Medical and Nursing Staff on duties concerned with this.

## POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

Number of persons who completed a course of Primary Vaccination in 1962 :—

Born in 1962	...	...	...	...	472
.. .. 1961	...	...	...	...	2,433
.. .. 1943-1960	...	...	...	...	6,053
.. .. 1933-1942	...	...	...	...	2,698
Others	...	..	..	...	16,194
Total	...	...	...	...	27,850

Number of persons (all groups) who received a reinforcing dose during 1962 ... .. 39,070

**SMALLPOX VACCINATION.**

(1) NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or re-vaccinated) DURING 1962.

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated ...	3,968	4,051	7,850	30,373	62,143	108,385
Number re-vaccinated ...	—	11	698	8,241	30,019	38,969

(2) NUMBER OF CASES SPECIALLY REPORTED DURING 1962. (Age Groups as above).

(a) Generalised Vaccinia	—	—	—	—	2	2
(b) Post-vaccinal Encephalomyelitis	—	—	1	—	2	3
(c) Death from complica- tions of vaccination other than (a) and (b) ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	1

The figures for Vaccination and Re-vaccination are high, due to public demand following the occurrence of cases of Smallpox in Glamorganshire.

**WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.**

Return for Year ended 31st December, 1962.

	YEAR OF BIRTH :—							
	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1953- 1957	1948- 1952	Total
Number of children who have completed a primary course (normally 3 injections) of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) in the Authority's Area during the year ended 31st December, 1962.	1071	1586	335	155	84	105	43	3379

**TUBERCULOSIS.**  
**Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952.**

	1961	1962
Number of Primary Cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis notified	117	92
„ „ Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	27	21
„ „ Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis Cases notified ...	14	12
„ „ Deaths from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	3	2

The following table giving the notification rate and death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population is submitted for the purpose of comparison with previous years:—

Year.	Notification rate per 1,000 of population.		Death rate per 1,000 of population	
	Respiratory.	Non-Respiratory.	Respiratory.	Non-Respiratory.
1939 ... ..	1.25	.48	.64	.10
1940 ... ..	1.60	.49	.57	.13
1941 ... ..	1.12	.40	.51	.15
1942 ... ..	1.12	.42	.62	.13
1943 ... ..	1.32	.36	.60	.11
1944 ... ..	1.33	.42	.52	.10
1945 ... ..	1.10	.32	.57	.11
1946 ... ..	1.16	.27	.49	.08
1947 ... ..	0.98	.23	.55	.10
1948 ... ..	1.21	.22	.52	.09
1949 ... ..	1.19	.15	.49	.08
1950 ... ..	1.06	.21	.30	.06
1951 ... ..	1.14	.18	.27	.05
1952 ... ..	1.09	.15	.25	.03
1953 ... ..	0.91	.10	.19	.03
1954 ... ..	0.91	.10	.18	.03
1955 ... ..	0.83	.09	.15	.01
1956 ... ..	0.71	.06	.10	.006
1957 ... ..	0.63	.05	.09	Nil
1958 ... ..	0.54	.07	.09	.003
1959 ... ..	0.54	.06	.11	.015
1960 ... ..	0.46	.05	.08	.006
1961 ... ..	0.35	.05	.08	.009
1962 ... ..	0.27	.04	.06	.006

Summary of notifications by District Medical Officers of Health to the County Medical Officer under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952, during the year 1962, with the number of deaths notified by the Registrar-General is shown as follows:—



Age Periods.	Primary Notifications of New Cases					Age Periods.	DEATHS.				
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory				Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total.		Males	Females	Males	Females	
0—	1	—	—	—	1	0—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	2	—	—	2						
2—	1	2	—	1	3						
5—	—	1	—	—	1						
10—	5	—	1	2	8						
15—	1	4	1	—	6						
20—	4	5	—	2	11						
25—	7	6	1	—	14	25—	2	1	—	—	3
35—	4	7	—	2	13						
45—	9	2	1	—	12	45—	11	3	1	—	15
55—	19	—	—	2	21						
65—	7	2	—	—	9	65—	4	—	—	—	4
75 and Upwards	1	2	—	—	3	75—	—	—	1	—	1
	59	33	4	8	104		17	4	2	—	23

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period 1st January, 1962, to 31st December, 1962, otherwise than by formal notification.

Source of Information.			Number of cases in age Groups.													TOTAL
			0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	
Death Returns from Local Registrars	Respiratory	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— (A)
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— (B)
	Non-Respiratory	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1 (C)
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— (D)
Death Returns from Registrar General (transferable deaths)	Respiratory	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 (A)
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1 (B)
	Non-Respiratory	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— (C)
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— (D)
Posthumous Notifications	Respiratory	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— (A)
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— (B)
	Non-Respiratory	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— (C)
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— (D)

Total: (A) ... 3      (B) ... 1      (C) ... 1      (D) ... —

Number of Visits made to Tuberculosis households by Health Visitors, 920.

# **TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC TIME TABLES.** **NEWPORT AND EAST MONMOUTHSHIRE AREA.**

## PERSONNEL :

Chest Physician ... ..	Dr. M. I. Jackson.	Private Tel. No. 65623.
Asst. Chest Physicians ..	Dr. H. James.	
	Dr. H. Pick.	
	Dr. T. L. Hilliard.	
Clinic Sisters ... ..	1 full-time.	
	2 part-time.	

## CHIEF CLINIC.

129, Stow Hill, Newport. Tel. No.: Newport 66781.

## TIME TABLE.

<i>Clinics.</i>	<i>Days and Times.</i>	<i>Sessions.</i>
Newport. 129, Stow Hill.	Monday 9.30 a.m.	Men only.
	2. 0 p.m.	M R. Recalle
	Tuesday 9.30 a.m.	Women only.
	Wednesday 9.30 a.m.	Children only.
	2. 0 p.m.	Contacts (New).
New and old cases, by appointments only.	Thursday 9.30 a.m.	Men only.
	2. 0 p.m.	Contacts (Old).
	Friday 9.30 a.m.	Women only.
	2. 0 p.m.	Appointments only.
	Saturday 9.30 a.m.	B.C.G. Clinic.
Pontypool. Park Buildings. Tel. No. 480.	Tuesday 10. 0 a.m.	Men only.
	2. 0 p.m.	Women and Children.
	Thursday 9.30 a.m.	G.P. X-ray Clinic.
	to 11. 0 a.m.	(men).
	11. 0 a.m.	G.P. X-ray Clinic.
	to 12.30 p.m.	(women).
	2. 0 p.m.	By appointment only.
Abergavenny. Neville Hall. Tel. Abergavenny 1091.	Thursday 2. 0 p.m.	New and old patients (by appointment only)
Monmouth. 1st and 3rd Monmouth General Hospital.	Friday 10.30 a.m.	New and old patients (by appointment).

Chepstow. Chest Unit, Mount Pleasant Hospital. Tel. Chepstow 332.	Tuesday	2.0 p.m.	New and old patients (by appointment).
Static Mass-Radiography Unit, 129, Stow Hill, Newport. (From April, 1962).	Monday to Friday	} 9.0 a.m. to 1.0 p.m. and 2.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.	
	Wednesday		Also 5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.

### RHYMNEY AND SIRHOWY VALLEY AREA.

#### PERSONNEL :

Chest Physician.	Prof. F. Heaf.	Private Tel. No.:
Asst. Chest Physicians.	Dr. N. C. Norman.	Cardiff 51619
	Dr. S. Keidan.	
Clinic Sisters.	3 (1 half-time).	
	1 S.E.A.N.	

#### CHIEF CLINIC :

"Heathfield," St. Martin's Road, Caerphilly.  
Tel. No. : Caerphilly 2333 and 2334.

#### TIME TABLE :

<i>Clinics.</i>	<i>Days and Times.</i>	<i>Sessions.</i>
Caerphilly. "Heathfield," St. Martin's Road.	Monday,	9.30 a.m. Children (Old cases).
		2. 0 p.m. New patients (Female).
	Tuesday,	9.30 a.m. New patients (Male).
		2—3 p.m. Miniature Radiography
	Wednesday	9.30 a.m. Special appointments.
	"	2. 0 p.m. Old patients (Male).
	Thursday,	9.30 a.m. New patients.
	"	2. 0 p.m. Old patients (Female).
Friday,	9.30 a.m.	Old patients (Bed cases).
	"	2. 0 p.m. Special appointments.

Pontllanfraith. Llanarth Road. Tel. No. Blackwood 3281.	Monday,	10. 0 a.m.	New and old patients— male.
	„	2. 0 p.m.	Children (old cases).
	Tuesday,	10. 0 a.m.	Tomography Clinic.
	„	2.30 p.m.	Tomography Clinic.
	Wednesday,	10. 0 a.m.	New and old patients —female.
	„	2.30 p.m.	Contact Clinic.
	Thursday,	10. 0 a.m.	Special X-ray appointments.
	„	2.30 p.m.	Special X-ray appointments.
	Friday,	10. 0 a.m.	New and old patients— (men).
		11.30 a.m.	Children (new and old cases).
Ebbw Vale . Pentwyn House, Ebbw Vale Hospital.	„	2.30 p.m.	Contact and B.C.G. Clinic.
	Friday,	1.30 a.m.	New and old patients.
Nantyglo. Blaina & District Hospital.	Tuesday,	11. 0 a.m.	New and old patients. (Also for Brynmawr patients)
	Tuesday,	1 p.m.	New and old patients.
Tredegar. Tredegar General Hospital, O.P. Department, Market Street.			

New and old cases by appointment only.

### CANCER.

During the year 1962 the number of deaths from Cancer was 672, an increase of 25 on 1961. The following table shows the incidence of the disease over the past 15 years:

#### *All Forms of Cancer.*

1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
672	647	651	636	582	592	609	597	564	624	569	569	537	563	557

### CANCER OF LUNG AND BRONCHUS.

1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
131	123	136	113	107	89	105	106	70	107	74	74	58	—	—

Last year a reduction in the number of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus and also other causes was recorded, as compared with the previous year. For 1962 the figures have shown a rise, both the total number and also that for cancer of the lung and bronchus being the highest during the last fifteen years.



## Incidence of Cancer of Lung and Bronchus. (Deaths).

## URBAN DISTRICTS.

## MALES.

Year Age Group	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	3	6	5	3	2	5	2
45—	62	46	56	36	48	43	51
65—	30	36	42	31	26	15	20
75—	6	11	4	9	8	3	8
Males	101	99	107	79	84	66	81

## RURAL DISTRICTS.

## MALES.

Year Age Group	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
45—	7	3	7	10	10	6	12
65—	4	6	7	8	7	5	3
75—	2	3	3	2	—	2	2
	13	13	18	21	17	14	17

## FEMALES.

Year Age Group	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	2	3	3	—	—	1	1
45—	6	5	4	5	3	4	4
65—	3	—	—	3	1	—	—
75—	1	1	1	1	—	—	2
Total Females	12	9	8	9	4	5	7

## FEMALES.

Year Age Group	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	2	2	1	4	—	1	—
65—	—	—	2	—	1	3	—
75—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	2	3	4	2	4	—

	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Grand Total	131	123	136	113	107	89	105

## DEATHS FROM ALL FORMS OF CANCER.

Year.	No. of cases.	Increase or decrease over cases previous year.	% Increase or decrease over previous year.
1954 ...	564	- 60	- 10%
1955 ...	597	+ 33	+ 6%
1956 ...	609	+ 12	+ 2%
1957 ...	592	- 17	- 3%
1958 ...	582	- 10	- 1.7%
1959 ...	636	+ 54	+ 9%
1960 ...	651	+ 15	+ 2.4%
1961 ...	647	- 4	- 0.6%
1962 ...	672	+ 25	+ 3.7%

Year.	CANCER OF LUNG AND BRONCHUS.			CANCER OTHER THAN OF LUNG OR BRONCHUS.		
	No. of cases.	Increase or decrease over cases previous year.	% Increase or decrease over previous year.	No. of cases.	Increase or decrease over cases previous year.	% Increase or decrease over previous year.
1952 ...	74	—	—	495	—	—
1953 ...	107	+33	+45%	517	+22	+4%
1954 ...	70	-37	-35%	494	-23	-4%
1955 ...	106	+36	+51%	491	-3	-0.6%
1956 ...	105	-1	-1%	504	+13	+2.6%
1957 ...	89	-16	-16%	503	-1	-0.2%
1958 ...	107	+18	+20%	475	-28	-5.6%
1959 ...	113	+6	+6%	523	+48	+9%
1960 ...	136	+23	+20%	515	-8	-1.5%
1961 ...	123	-13	-10%	524	+9	+1.7%
1962 ...	131	+8	+6.5%	541	+17	+3.2%

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Treatment Centre was situated at the Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport.  
The days and hours of sessions were as follows:—

### MALES.

Tuesday	...	...	9. 0 a.m.
Wednesday	...	...	2. 0 p.m. and 5. 0 p.m.
Friday	...	...	5.30 p.m.

### FEMALES.

Monday	...	...	2. 0 p.m.
Tuesday	...	...	2. 0 p.m. and 5.30 p.m.

### ANTE-NATAL CASES.

Tuesday	...	...	2. 0 p.m.
Thursday	..	...	2. 0 p.m.

The following numbers of new cases from Monmouthshire were treated :

At Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport.					
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	12
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	47
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	178

Responsibility for the treatment at this Centre is that of the Welsh Hospital Board.

It would appear that the number of diagnosed cases of venereal diseases is gradually increasing, with a lowering of the age groups so as to include more teen-agers.

The part-time services of a Lady Enquiry Officer are available and in co-operation with the Treatment Centre, during 1962, she carried out confidential enquiries with regard to detection and treatment of venereal disease, as outlined in Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. The remainder of this Officer's time was devoted to other duties in the Health Department.

## WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

Staff at the end of 1962: 1 full-time Superintendent.  
 1 part-time Assistant Superintendent.  
 50 full-time Health Visitors acting jointly as  
 School Nurses.

Apportionment of time to Maternity and Child Welfare Work approximately equal to 0.75 Superintendent Health Visitors and 33.2 full-time Health Visitors.

4 other nurses working as Clinic Staff gave the equivalent of 1.2 full-time nurses to maternity and Child Welfare work.

The number of fruitful visits paid to homes by Health Visitors under the Maternity and Child Welfare Service during the last 5 years were:—

1962.	1961.	1960.	1959.	1958.
70,593	64,706	59,278	45,907	54,606

10,174 fruitless visits were made in addition to the 70,593 fruitful visits. Of the total of 80,767 visits, 6,174 were made in respect of new babies.

VISITS IN 1962:	1st Visits.	Total Visits.
To Expectant Mothers ... ..	754	1,049
„ Children under 1 year of age ... ..	6,174	27,146
„ Children between 1 and 5 years of age ... ..	—	42,398
In Other Cases ... ..	—	3,325
		(excluding 10,174 fruitless visits).

The number of domiciliary births in which the infant was wholly breast-fed at the fourteenth day was 695, compared with 841 for 1961.

### Ante-Natal Clinics.

The number of Ante-Natal Clinics in the County at the end of the year was 33, and there were held 156 half-day sessions per month. The attendances for the whole of the Clinics were:—

	1962.	1961.	1960.	1959.	1958.
New Cases ... ..	2,011	2,843	2,332	2,132	2,421
Re-Visits ... ..	8,950	11,636	10,507	9,549	9,755
Total Attendances ... ..	10,961	14,479	12,839	11,681	12,176

### Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

At the end of the year there were 52 Infant Welfare Clinics in operation and 319 half-day sessions per month were held.



The attendances at the Centres during 1962 and 4 previous years were :—

	1962.	1961.	1960.	1959.	1958.
No. of Infants who attended					
Child Welfare Centre ...	17,841	17,954	15,275	12,383	12,466
No. of new cases under 1 year ...	5,928	6,033	5,463	7,721	7,456
No. of attendances under 1 year ...	73,671	79,000	70,454	66,810	62,440
No. of attendances 1 to 5 years ...	44,624	49,287	33,872	26,941	22,655
Total No. of attendances ...	118,295	128,000	104,326	93,751	85,095

### Post-Natal Clinics.

Number of women who attended at Clinics during the year for					
Post-Natal examination ...	...	...	...	...	871
Number of new cases included in the above ...	...	...	...	...	699
Number of attendances of Post-Natal cases at Clinics ...	...	...	...	...	1,577

### Care of Unmarried Mothers.

Number of new cases of unmarried mothers dealt with by					
social worker ...	...	...	...	...	74
Number of visits to above ...	...	...	...	...	234
Number of women admitted to "Northlands," Cardiff ...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of women admitted to Mount Hope, Bristol ...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of women admitted to The Diocesan Moral Welfare Home, Bristol ...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of women admitted to The Baptist Home, Yateley ...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of women admitted to Cwmdonkin Shelter, Swansea ...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of cases who were single women ...	...	...	...	...	60
Number of cases who were married to other men ...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of cases who were widows ...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of cases who were divorced women ...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of women who later married the putative father ...	...	...	...	...	5

### DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

There were at the end of 1962, three Joint Supervisors of Midwives and Home Nurses, and in addition the number of whole-time County Midwives was 55. There were also 3 part-time midwives, 10 Home Nurse-Midwives and 1 Independent Midwife.

With 54 Midwives engaged in hospitals and Maternity Homes, the total number of midwives on the County Register at the end of 1962 was 120.

The number of deliveries attended by Midwives during the year 1962, with figures for four preceding years were as follows:—

<i>Notified by</i>	1962.	1961.	1960.	1959.	1958.
County Midwives ...	2,059	2,096	2,085	2,098	2,087
Independent Midwives ...	2	6	2	5	4
Maternity Hospital and Maternity Homes ...	3,881	3,719	3,540	3,311	3,418
Total ...	<u>5,942</u>	<u>5,821</u>	<u>5,627</u>	<u>5,414</u>	<u>5,509</u>

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14(1) of the Midwives' Act, 1951, by a Midwife:—

(a) For Domiciliary Cases:

(i) Where Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Service under the National Health Services ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364
(ii) Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>475</u>

(b) For Cases in Institutions ... 377

**Particulars of Midwives in respect of Inhalation Analgesics  
at the end of 1962.**

There were 52 Institutional Midwives in the area at the end of the year who were qualified to administer inhalation analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board, also 65 Domiciliary Midwives, and 1 Domiciliary Midwife in private practice. There were 66 sets of gas and air analgesia apparatus in use and they were used in 1,619 cases where the administrator in domiciliary practice was acting as a midwife and 148 when acting as a maternity nurse. There were no sets in use for the administration of "Trilene."

The number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year when acting as midwife was 1,024, and when acting as a maternity nurse was 89.

Pethedine was not administered to any case by an independent midwife.

**Domiciliary Midwifery Visits in the County.**

Number of Ante-Natal Visits	...	...	...	...	18,779
Number of Live Births attended (Actual)	...	...	...	...	2,080
Number of Still Births attended (Actual)	...	...	...	...	31
Number of Miscarriages attended	...	...	...	...	69
Number of Daily Nursing Visits	...	...	...	...	35,156
Number of Hospital Post-Natal Nursing Visits	...	...	...	...	10,302
Number of Hospital Post-Natal Cases Visited	...	...	...	...	2,426

Ophthalmia Neonatorum Notifications under Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations were:—

1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Nil	2	1	1	1

# PREMATURE BIRTHS FOR THE YEAR 1962.

NOTES: This section covers live births and still-births of 5½ lbs. or less at birth.

Births in an ambulance or in the street are listed under the place to which the case is immediately transferred.

## 1. NUMBER OF PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS NOTIFIED

(as adjusted by transferred notifications):

(a) In hospital	...	366
(b) At home	...	113
* (c) In private nursing homes	...	—

Total ... 479

## 2. NUMBER OF PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS NOTIFIED

(as adjusted by transferred notifications):

(a) In hospital	...	75
(b) At home	...	11
* (c) In private nursing homes	...	—

Total ... 86

\* "Private nursing homes" includes nursing homes and maternity hospitals and homes net in the National Health Service and Mother and Baby Homes where women are confined in the home.

Weight at birth.	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS		
	Born in Hospital.			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there			Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		
	(2) Total	(3) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(4) Survived 28 days	(5) Total	(6) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(7) Survived 28 days	(8) Total	(9) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(10) Survived 28 days	(11) Total	(12) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(13) Survived 28 days	(14) Total	(15) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(16) Survived 28 days
(a) 3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	30	7	13	2	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	43	—	—
(b) Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500-2,000 gms.)	48	5	39	6	—	6	5	1	4	—	—	—	17	4	—
(c) Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000-2,250 gms.)	81	2	75	19	1	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
(d) Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250-2,500 gms.)	207	1	200	76	3	72	3	—	2	—	—	—	8	2	—
Totals ...	366	15	327	103	5	97	10	1	8	—	—	—	75	11	—

†The group under this heading includes cases which may have been born in on hospital and transferred to another.



**NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946, SECTION 27.  
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1949  
SECTION 24.**

In observance of the above Acts, the Council maintains a fleet of 52 radio-controlled ambulance vehicles, based at stations throughout the administrative area.

**Ambulance Scheme.**

CONTROL STATIONS.	SUB-STATIONS.	NUMBER OF VEHICLES.	AREA SERVED.
<b>Main County Control, Ambulance Service Headquarters, Cambria House, Caerleon.</b> Telephone: Caerleon 283/4/5 (Operational). Newport 65431 (Ambulance Officer (Ext. 6205) and Administrative).  (24 hour service).	Cambria House, Caerleon.	3  6 (Res.)	Caerleon U. Magor & St. Mellons R. (East of Newport). Pontypool R. Usk U.
	Vauxhall Road, Chepstow.	3	Chepstow U. & R.
	Drybridge House, Monmouth.	2	Monmouth B. & R.
	St. Mary's Road, Abergavenny.	2	Abergavenny B. & R.
<b>Tredeggar Zone Control, Vale Terrace, Tredeggar.</b> Telephone: Tredeggar 341/2. (24 hour service).	—	7	Tredeggar U. Rhymney U. Ebbw Vale U.
<b>Bedwellty Zone Control, Maesruddud, Argoed.</b> Telephone: Blackwood 2333/4. (24 hour service).	—	8	Bedwellty U. Mynyddislwyn U. Bedwas & Machen U. (Maesycwmmr).
<b>Abertillery Zone Control, Warm Turn, Aberbeeg.</b> Telephone: Abertillery 2292/3. (24 hour service).	—	6	Blaina & Nantyglo U. Abertillery U. Llanhilleth & Trinant (Abercarn U.).
<b>Pontypool Zone Control, Ashgrove, Upper George Street, Pontypool.</b> Telephone: Pontypool 475/6. (24 hour service).	—	8	Blaenavon U. Pontypool U. Cwmbran U.
<b>Bassaleg Zone Control, Whitehead's Sports Ground, Bassaleg.</b> Telephone: Newport 59951/2. (24 hour service).	—	7	Bedwas & Machen U. (exclude Maesycwmmr). Abercarn U. (exclude Llanhilleth & Trinant). Risca U. Magor & St. Mellons R. (West of Newport).

In the event of failure to contact any of the above telephone numbers, contact the Main Ambulance Control, Caerleon 283, as second call.

The Main Ambulance Control telephone number—Caerleon 283, is exhibited at Post Office telephone exchanges throughout the County and in *Real Emergency* the public may obtain service by the following procedure: dial "999" or "0" or "01" according to local arrangements, ask the operator for "Ambulance" and the call will be put through to the Main Ambulance Control.

**AMBULANCE SERVICE**  
Operational Return for the year ended 31st December, 1962

79

DIRECTLY OPERATED.				SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICE.	
Ambulances.		Sitting-Case Cars.		Total.	
A. No. of Patients:				Hired Cars.	
(1) Accidents and Emergencies ...	11,133	33	11,166	—	
(2) Others ...	100,547	1,194	101,741	—	
(3) Total of (1) & (2) ...	111,680	1,227	112,907	—	
B. Journeys:					
(1) Patient Carrying ...	30,952	554	31,506	—	
(2) Abortive & Service	970	12	982	—	
(3) Analgesia & Midwives, etc. ...	6	—	6	—	
(4) Total of (1) (2) & (3)	31,928	566	32,494	—	
C. Total Mileage ...	857,739	23,428	881,167	—	
D. No. of Operational Vehicles as at 31-12-62 ...	51	1	52	—	
Driving Staff.		Station Staff.		Control Room Staff.	
E. No. of Operational Staff as at 31-12-62 ...	85 Ambulance Drivers 1 S. Case-Car Driver	5 Leader Drivers. 5 Deputy Leader Drivers.		1 Supervisor. 5 Telephonists	102
F. No. of Ambulance Stations as at 31-12-62		6 Zone Stations.	3 Depôts 1 Sub-Depôt.	Total 10.	
National Coal Board		No. of Patients Conveyed: 1,707.		No. of Miles: 28,657.	

**MOBILE PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE, 1962.**

Number of New Cases referred by Family Doctor ...	112
Number of New Cases referred by Hospitals ...	40
Others ... ..	6
<hr/>	
Total Number of Cases ... ..	158
<hr/>	

**CASES TREATED BY THE PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE.**

	Treatment Terminated Condition Improved				Treatment Terminated Condition not Improved				Treatment Still Continuing at 31-12-62			
	Under 65	65-75	76 and Over	Total	Under 65	65-75	76 and Over	Total	65	65-75	76 and Over	Total
Hemiplegia ... ..	11	12	11	34	3	13	8	24	6	6	10	22
Rheumatoid Arthritis ...	4	2	4	10	—	1	5	6	4	7	5	16
Fractures ... ..	—	2	—	2	—	—	3	3	—	2	4	6
Rheumatism ... ..	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Osteo Arthritis ... ..	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	1	1	3	5	9
Disseminated Sclerosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Parkinson's Disease ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Muscular Weakness ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
	15	17	16	48	5	16	16	37*	16	18	26	60

\*Included in these 37 were 18 cases where domiciliary physiotherapy was terminated by hospital admission or death, and 8 cases where the patients declined to proceed with the treatment.

At the end of 1962, 12 cases were awaiting commencement of treatment.

This Service has continued to expand in the number of treatments given.

	1960	1961	1962
Number of patients treated...	115	149	144
Number of treatments ...	1,913	2,107	2,303

**NIGHT ATTENDANT SERVICE. 1962.**

Number of Cases for whom Night Attendant was requested	...	...	140
Number of Patients who received the services of a Night Attendant	...	...	110

Of the 30 cases who did not receive the Service:—

- 11 Patients died before the Service could be put in.
- 8 Patients were admitted to hospital before arrangements could be made.
- 3 Cases were investigated and assessed "No Need."
- 8 Cases declined to accept the Service.

Of the 110 patients who received the Service:—

- 18 Improved, and the Service terminated.
- 66 Patients died after the Night Attendant Service had commenced.
- 17 were admitted to Hospital after the Night Attendant Service had commenced.
- 9 were still being attended at the end of the year.

The Service, mainly intended for the nursing of acute sick aged patients, as part of the Geriatric Service continues to expand year by year.

*Cost to the Authority*

In 1957	...	35	cases were referred for the Service.				
1958	...	72	do.	do.	do.		
1959	...	98	do.	do.	do.		
1960	...	98	do.	do.	do.	1960-1	£1,414
1961	...	117	do.	do.	do.	1961-2	£2,831
1962	...	140	do.	do.	do.	1962-3	£4,157

## HOME NURSING, 1962..

	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPERVISORY NURSING STAFF				STATE REGISTERED NURSES (S.R.N., R.S.G.N., and R.F.N.)				STATE ENROLLED NURSES			STUDENT HOME NURSES	
	Whole-time		Part-time		Whole-time		Part-time		Whole-time		Part-time		Number (11)
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
(1)													
(a) L.H.A.	—	3	1.5	56	5	2.5	5	4	2				—
(b) Vol. Org.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Number of Nurses engaged in Home Nursing and Midwifery ... 9

Number of Nurses engaged in Health Visiting and School Nursing ... 50. Number of Male Nurses ... Nil

## HOME NURSING.

	Medical		Surgical		Infectious Diseases		Tuberculosis		Maternal Complica- tions		Others		Totals		Patients included in (2)-(7) who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year.		Patients included in (2)-(7) who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year.		Patients included in (2)-(7) who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
(1)																				
Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year:—																				
(a) L.H.A. ...	5,644	1,526	11	67	55	1,037	8,340	3,933	513	3,019										
(b) Vol. Org. under arrange- ments with the Authority ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year:—																				
(c) L.H.A. ...	221,128	42,461	45	3,289	634	25,754	293,311	181,519	5,378	230,915										
(d) Vol. Org. under arrange- ments with the Authority ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



## HEALTH VISITING AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING.

## A. Visiting.

(1)	HEALTH VISITORS										TUBER- CULOSIS VISITORS			
	Number of children under 5 years of age visited during year (2)	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 and under 2 years		Children age 2 but under 5 years		Tuberculous Households		Total number of families or households visited by Health Visitors (11)	Total visits paid to tuberculous households (12)	
		First visits (3)	Total visits (4)	First visits (5)	Total visits (6)	Total visits (7)	Total visits (8)	Total visits (9)	Total visits (10)					
(a) L.H.A. "Access" Visits	48,572	754	1,049	6,174	27,146	16,538	25,860	920	3,325	32,828	—			
"No Access" Visits	—	—	—	—	4,136	2,568	3,470	—	—	—	—			
(b) Vol. Org.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

## B. Clinics.

(a) Total number of attendances made by Health Visitors at local Health Authority Clinic Sessions during the year 1962	12,038
(b) Total number of attendances of Whole-time Tuberculosis Visitors at Chest Sessions per month	—

# DAY NURSERIES YEAR 1962.

Daily Minders receiving Fees from the Authority under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, at End of Year.

(a) Number of Minders ...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Number of children cared for ...	...	...	...	...	—

## RETURN OF WORK DONE BY THE AUTHORITY UNDER:—

1. Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948.
2. Registration of Nursing Homes (Sections 187 to 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936).

	Number registered at end of year	Number of children provided for	Number of Homes	Number of beds provided for:—		
				Maternity	Others	Totals
Premises ...						
(a) Factory	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other nurseries	7	78	—	—	—	—
Daily Minders	2	16	—	—	—	—
			Homes exempt from registration at end of year ...	—	—	—

Names of the Councils of any County Districts to which the powers and duties of the County Council have been delegated under Section 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and particulars of the powers delegated.

# HOUSING.

District.	No. of Separate Dwellings owned by Local Authority on 31-12-62.		No. of Separate Dwellings completed during 1962.	
	Tempor-ary.	Permanent.	By Local Authority.	By Private Enterprise.
<b>Urban.</b>				
Abercarn	50	1,693	22	12
Abergavenny	50	1,082	25	31
Abertillery	100	966	16	8
Redwas & Machen	50	1,106	60	8
Bedwellty	100	2,006	8	23
Blaenavon	50	458	—	2
Caerleon	49	312	85	73
Chepstow	—	989	148	15
Cwmbran	100	1,749	60	34
Ebbw Vale	—	2,496	43	36
Monmouth	50	539	15	21
Mynyddislwyn	99	1,275	—	31
Nantyglo & Blaina	49	997	46	—
Pontypool	254	3,694	163	47
Rhymney	49	580	6	1
Risca	46	1,552	277	6
Tredeggar	87	1,532	32	45
Usk	—	52	—	7
<b>Rural.</b>				
Abergavenny	—	442	15	23
Chepstow	—	1,077	205	25
*Magor & St. Mellons	50	1,584	26	83
Monmouth	—	220	—	12
Pontypool	—	168	—	130
Totals	1,233	26,569	1,252	673
				1,925

\*Also in Magor & St. Mellons R.D. 212 separate new dwellings were completed by Newport County Borough Council during 1962.

## Housing under Cwmbran Development Corporation

In the U.D. Cwmbran Area	Total No. of Dwellings completed by 31-12-62; Houses, 2,116; Flats, 321.	Completed during 1962: Houses, 203; Flats, 80.	In the Pontypool R.D. Area	Total No. of Dwellings completed by 31-12-62; Houses, 2,090; Flats, 205.	Completed during 1962: Houses, 12; Flats, 4.
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# HOUSING ACTS. Details of Grants and Loans, 1962

DISTRICT.	IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.				IMPROVEMENT LOANS.		RENT ACT, 1957. No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued 1962.
	No. of Standard Improve- ment Grants.	No. of Other Improve- ment Grants.	Amount of Standard Improve- ment Grants. £	Amount of Other Improve- ment Grants. £	No. of Improve- ment Loans.	Amount of Improve- ment Loans. £	
<b>Urban.</b>							
Abercarn ...	18	28	2,575	6,808	7	2,780	—
Abergavenny ...	11	3	1,304	904	2	745	—
Abertillery ...	41	9	4,906	2,435	18	3,594	1
Bedwas & Machen ...	16	2	1,904	586	2	729	—
Bedwellty ...	16	14	1,601	3,441	5	930	—
Blaenavon ...	5	30	374	8,770	1	300	1
Caerleon ...	2	1	300	330	4	2,515	—
Chepstow ...	3	—	335	—	—	—	—
Cwmbran ...	1	28	45	5,479	29	5,168	4
Ebbw Vale ...	19	96	1,752	23,253	89	20,037	3
Monmouth ...	7	4	782	1,471	8	1,702	—
Mynyddislwyn ...	9	6	1,024	1,280	1	269	1
Nantyglo & Blaina ...	30	1	3,183	231	10	2,317	—
Pontypool ...	51	26	5,746	7,360	1	200	—
Rhymney ...	14	3	1,677	945	—	—	—
Risca ...	5	30	535	8,971	16	3,767	—
Tredegarr ...	17	14	2,074	3,992	7	2,420	—
Usk ...	2	—	310	—	—	—	—
<b>Rural.</b>							
Abergavenny ...	19	2	2,755	800	—	—	—
Chepstow ...	12	29	1,460	9,701	6	3,091	—
Magor & St. Mellons	5	41	630	13,073	11	3,742	—
Monmouth ...	20	4	2,744	1,090	—	—	—
Pontypool ...	3	4	250	1,254	—	—	—
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>38,266</b>	<b>102,174</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>54,306</b>	<b>10</b>

**HOUSING.**

Table showing the number of new dwellings erected in the  
County of Monmouth over a number of years.

Year	Council Houses		Private Enterprise	Cwmbran Development Corporation	Total
	Permanent	Pre-fab.			
1938 ...	520	—	429	—	949
1946 ...	20	525	26	—	571
1947 ...	515	403	79	—	997
1948 ...	1,850	86	51	—	1,987
1949 ...	1,133	—	76	—	1,209
1950 ...	1,010	—	116	—	1,126
1951 ...	1,091	—	114	—	1,205
1952 ...	1,171	—	214	210	1,595
1953 ...	1,399	—	425	212	2,036
1954 ...	1,782	—	396	835	3,013
1955 ...	1,247	—	283	267	1,797
1956 ...	1,521	—	266	578	2,365
1957 ...	910	—	294	572	1,776
1958 ...	663	—	248	747	1,658
1959 ...	862	—	296	454	1,612
1960 ...	807	—	432	457	1,696
1961 ...	1,375	—	606	136	2,117
1962 ...	1,252	—	673	299	2,224



## PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS AND CARE OF BLIND PERSONS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of Persons on County Register as Blind on 31-12-62 ... ..	447	605	1,052
Number of Persons on County Register as Partially Sighted on 31-12-62 ... ..	136	246	382

### Results of Examinations by Consultant Ophthalmologist at Clinic.

New Cases certified to be Blind ... ..	33
New Cases certified to be Partially Sighted ... ..	31
New Cases certified to be Not Blind or Partially Sighted ... ..	—
Old Blind Cases found to be Not Blind or Partially Sighted ... ..	—
Old Partially Sighted Cases found to be not Blind or Partially Sighted ... ..	1
Old Cases re-examined and found to be still Blind ... ..	3
Old Cases re-examined and found to be still Partially Sighted ... ..	36
Old Cases previously Partially Sighted now found to be Blind ... ..	11
Old Cases previously Blind now found to be Partially Sighted ... ..	1

### Results of Domiciliary or Hospital Examinations.

	Examined by Mr. G. W. Hoare.	Examined by Mr. R. Vaughan-Jones	Examined by other Ophthalmologists
New Cases found to be Blind ... ..	94	3	3
New Cases found to be Partially Sighted ... ..	47	1	1
Old Cases previously Partially Sighted now found to be Blind ... ..	23	2	2
Old Cases previously Blind now found to be Partially Sighted ... ..	3	—	—
Old Cases previously Blind now found to be still Blind ... ..	5	—	—
Old Cases previously Partially Sighted now found to be still Partially Sighted ... ..	36	1	—
Number of New Cases found to be not Blind or Partially Sighted ... ..	1	—	—

**Operations**

Number of Operations for removal of Cataract, as result of recommendation made at time of examination	...	...	...	8
---	-----	-----	-----	---

**CONVALESCENT TREATMENT.****"THE REST," CONVALESCENT HOME, PORTHCAWL.**

Number of applications for admission received	...	...	..	187
Number of applicants admitted	...	...	...	133
Number of applications withdrawn, other than due to illness	...	...	...	6
Number of applications withdrawn due to illness	...	...	...	10
Number of applications rejected by Committee	...	...	...	28
Number of applications rejected by Medical Officers	...	...	...	4
Number of applicants who did not attend for admission	...	...	...	6

**DENTAL SERVICE.**

Number of Dental Clinics in operation at end of 1962	...	...	...	...	13
„ „ Half-day Sessions devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare during year	...	...	...	...	128
„ „ Dental Technicians employed in Council's Dental Laboratories	...	...	...	...	1

	Examined	Needing Treatment.	Treated.	Made Dentally Fit.
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	785	767	635	606
Children under 5 ..	541	500	479	460

	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Radiographs	Dentures Provided	
								Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	1,101	497	92	12	24	3	25	180	65
Children under 5 ..	741	461	—	20	—	—	2	—	—

**HOME HELP SERVICE.**

Area Health Sub-Committee	Helps supplied during 1962.					Helps employed at end of 1962.		
	Maternity Cases	Tuberculosis Cases	Chronic Cases	Others	Total	Whole-time	Part-time	Total
No. 1 ..	16	4	349	12	381	—	138	138
No. 2 ..	6	7	218	44	275	—	55	55
No. 3 ..	2	—	230	13	245	1	51	52
No. 4 ..	4	—	213	42	259	—	61	61
No. 5 ..	1	—	321	3	325	3	66	69
No. 6 ..	18	2	411	32	463	—	134	134
No. 7 ..	16	6	604	95	721	1	268	269
No. 8 ..	11	2	199	24	236	—	88	88
No. 9 ..	22	2	104	15	143	—	42	42
No. 10 ..	7	1	176	2	186	—	75	75
Total ..	103	24	2,825	282	3,234	5	978	983

	1962.	1961.	1960.	1959.
Cost of Home Help Service ...	£205,000	£192,076	£169,126	£148,463
Number of persons assisted ...	3,234	3,123	2,877	2,600

### PROBLEM FAMILIES.

Number of Councils who have called Meetings of Co-ordinating Committees in 1962	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of Meetings held	...	...	...	...	...	15
Number of Families considered	...	...	...	...	...	36

### SAMPLING.

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The County Foods and Drugs Inspector reports:—

During the year 1962, 1,071 samples of all kinds of food were submitted by the Sampling Officers of the Weights and Measures Department to the Public Analyst under the provisions of the above Act.

These samples were procured from all parts of the County excluding those areas covered by the Pontypool Urban District Council and that of the Newport Borough Council.

These consisted of 507 milk samples taken whilst in course of sale to the Public, 460 samples of other food, 16 pharmaceutical products, 62 beer samples and 26 samples of ice-cream. The samples of "other food" were all of various kinds of tin, jar and packet varieties.

The Public Analyst certified 491 milk samples, 451 samples of other food, 26 samples of ice-cream, 62 beer samples, and all the pharmaceutical products to be in accordance with the various standards required.

16 samples of milk were not up to standard. 9 were deficient in fat and 1 was abnormal composition, 6 samples of milk were adulterated. 9 samples of food of other kinds were adulterated.

Proceedings were instituted as follows:—

#### *Complaint.*

Channel Island Milk Deficient in Fat	£80 Fine and £5/5/0d. Costs.
Dead Slug in Bottle of Milk ...	£25 Fine and £15/10/0d. Costs.
Sand, Calcium Carbonate and Cement in Milk ...	£5 Fine and £5/5/0d. Costs.
Nail in Loaf of Bread ...	£5 Fine and £3/3/0d. Costs.
Sweet Paper in Bottle of Milk ...	£25 Fine and £19/7/3d. Costs.
Dead Wasp in Doughnut ...	£15 Fine and £3/3/0d. Costs.
Pieces of Glass in School Milk ...	£20 Fine and £5/5/0d. Costs.

In other instances no further action was considered advisable but where necessary the manufacturers were written to and in some cases cautioned.

The average composition of the Milk was Fat 3.97%, Solids Not Fat 8.59% and Total Solids 12.57%.

The percentage of samples not up standard was 2.147%.

TABLE SHOWING DETAILS OF WATER ANALYSES. YEAR 1962.

DISTRICT.	Bacteriological Examination of Untreated Water.			Bacteriological Examination of Treated Water.		Chemical Analysis.	
	Public Supplies.	Other Supplies.		Public Supplies.	Other Supplies.		
	No. of Samples Taken	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory		No. of Samples Taken
<b>Urban.</b>							
Abercarn ... ..	5	3	2	3	—	2	2
Abergavenny ... ..	1	7	2	3	—	—	—
Abertillery ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Bedwas & Machen ...	—	6	—	22	—	—	—
Bedwellty ... ..	—	—	—	84	19	—	—
Blaenavon ... ..	31	—	2	15	5	—	3
Caerleon ... ..	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Chepstow ... ..	—	—	—	30	3	—	—
Cwmbran ... ..	—	2	4	20	—	—	—
Ebbw Vale ... ..	19	1	1	51	2	—	4
Monmouth ... ..	—	—	2	79	1	—	—
Mynyddislwyn ... ..	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Nantyglo & Blaina ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Pontypool ... ..	—	—	2	87	—	—	—
Rhymney ... ..	—	2	39	48	2	—	—
Risca ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tredegar ... ..	18	—	—	29	—	—	—
Usk ... ..	—	—	—	13	3	—	—
<b>Rural.</b>							
Abergavenny ... ..	—	4	19	45	7	5	—
Chepstow ... ..	7	—	18	35	1	—	—
Magor & St. Mellons	—	6	15	13	2	1	—
Monmouth ... ..	2	1	1	14	2	—	1
Pontypool ... ..	—	2	7	33	3	—	—
Totals ... ..	83	36	116	636	50	8	10



## Details of Cases referred to Child Guidance Clinic Service.

	<i>Newport Clinic.</i>		<i>Tredegar Clinic.</i>		<i>Total</i>
Number of cases on waiting list, 1-1-62 ...		38		28	66
Number of cases brought forward from 31-12-61 ... ..		111		47	158
Number of cases referred in 1962, by:—					
<b>A. Medical Sources:</b>					
County Health Clinics ... ..	50		34		
Family Doctors ... ..	17		18		
Hospital Consultants ... ..	10		16		
	—	77	—	68	145
<b>B. Educational Sources:</b>					
Educational Psychologists ... ..	11		12		
Head Teachers ... ..	9		4		
School Welfare Officers ... ..	—	20	1		
	—	20	—	17	37
<b>C. Other Agencies:</b>					
Probation Officers ... ..	4		9		
Children's Officers ... ..	3		2		
Parents ... ..	4		2		
Youth Employment Officers ... ..	1		1		
	—	12	—	14	26
		109		99	
		258		174	432
Number of cases closed during the year:					
Resolved ... ..	59		48		
Improved ... ..	13		12		
Transferred to L.A. Health Com- mittee ... ..	5		3		
Co-operation ceased ... ..	13		5		
Admitted to Special Schools ... ..	7		9		
Admitted to hospitals ... ..	7		8		
Referred to other Authority ... ..	7				
Diagnostic only ... ..	13		19		
Gone away or transferred ... ..	5		12		
No parental co-operation ... ..	7		16		
		136		132	268
Number of cases continuing to 1963 ... ..		101		19	120
Number of cases on waiting list at 31-12-62		21		23	44
		258		174	432

**PSYCHOTHERAPY.**

Regular psychotherapeutic treatment was given during the year at the Newport and Tredegar clinics and also at The Mount Special School, Chepstow.

The numbers who attended the respective treatment centres were:—

			<i>Number of Cases.</i>	<i>Number of Attendances.</i>
Newport Clinic	...	...	28	359
Tredegar Clinic	...	...	17	360
The Mount Special School	...	...	7	132
			<hr/> 52	<hr/> 851

### MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF STAFF, ETC.

All new members of the Council's Administrative, Professional and Technical Staff are examined by Medical Officers prior to permanent appointment.

Number of Medical Examinations carried out on newly appointed members of the Staff	... ..	485
No. of School Children examined for physical fitness for part-time employment under the Council's Employment of Children's Bye-laws, 1949	... ..	207
No. of examinations of applicants for admission to Teachers' Training Colleges	... ..	274
No. of examinations of newly-appointed School Teachers	... ..	170



